Horticultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &C.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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Editorial.

STATE BOARD MEETING.

The Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture will hold a Country Meeting in Greenfield, at the Town Hall, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of December. This, be it understood, is a distinct and separate meeting of the State Board, and not connected with any institute. It will be the first meeting of the kind which the Board has held during the season. The programme covering the three appointed days of the meeting is a varied and attractive one, both in respect to the topics to be treated and the speakers who are to be present.

The opening address will be made by James S. Grinnell, Esq., chairman of the committee of arrangements, which will occur at noon on the first day. At 2 o'clock on that afternoon, a paper on "The Husbandry and Commerce of Neat Stock" will be read by John M. Smith, Esq., of Sunderland. At 3 1-2 o'clock, Richard Webster, Esq., of Haverhill, will treat the Board to a detailed and thorough account of his "Farm Experience," and a discussion will follow the reading. At 7 P. M., a lecture will be read by Prof. E. S. Morse, of Salem, on "Domestic Animals Zoologically Considered."

The second day of the Meeting,—Wednesday—will be given to three different exercises. At 10 A. M., Hon. E. H. Hyde, of Stafford, Conn., will read a paper on the "Dairy Cow," following which will be a discussion of this familiar but always interesting topic. At 2 P. M., Capt. Henry E. Alvord, of Easthampton, will read a paper on "The Dairy Interests of Massachusetts." A discussion is to follow the reading, to be opened by C. C. Fairlamb, Esq., of the "Badger State Creamery," Arena, Wisconsin. And at 7 P. M., a lecture will be delivered by Prof. Edward Hitchcock, of Amherst, on "The Hygiene of the Farm."

On Thursday, the third and last day of the Meeting, at 10 A. M., a paper on "The Milk Escutcheon," will be read by Willis P. Hazard, Esq., of Westchester, Penn. At 11 1-2 A. M., Arthur A. Smith, Esq., of Coleraine, will read an original paper on "Sheep and Lambs." And at 2 P. M., a paper will be read by Prof. C. A. Goessmann, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, on "The Feeding Value of Indian Corn." A discussion will follow the reading of this paper, and this exercise will terminate the formal sittings of the Board.

In connection with this three days' meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, there will be held a special and characteristic exhibition of Dairy Products and Implements of the Dairy, for which liberal premiums are offered. Entries of articles for Exhibition and in competition for premiums, including butter and cheese and all dairy implements and appliances, should be made as early as Saturday, November 29, to James S. Grinnell, Esq., Greenfield, Mass., Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The Secretary of the State Board extends a cordial invitation to the public to attend and to take part in the several discussions.

A Meeting that proffers inducements of such a character and variety to the agriculturists of Massachusetts is not to be ranked as an ordinary affair. The opportunity it gives to farmers of the particular section of the State in which it is held to renovate their ideas, brush up their theories, and give a new start to their familiar methods of agriculture, cannot be overestimated for the permanent value of its results. It is one that is rightfully to be classed as a part of one's education. The topics to be discussed by the different speakers pertain to enough branches of farming to stamp the combined performances as agriculturally a cyclopedic undertaking.

This Meeting, as already observed, opens the winter campaign in the farming field, a campaign that can be made one of the most valuable to those who are sufficiently interested in their calling to take a personal part in it. Greenfield is so centrally located, in the agricultural sense, and so easily accessible by railway, as to be a fitting locality for holding a State Board Meeting for purposes of instruction and discussion. The Board holds up the agricultural standard in the State higher than ever, resolved to maintain the precedence for Massachusetts farming which it has fairly won and still continues to hold.

It ought not to be necessary for us, and we believe it is not, to urge upon the attention of the entire agricultural community the solid attractions and inducements which this meeting in early December holds out to the view. It will not, we are assured, fail in any respect of the result aimed at by its projectors, proposing, as they do, the common benefit in the name of the Commonwealth. The rural town of Greenfield ought to be filled with agriculturists from all parts of the State on this occasion. It is by the eager and faithful improvement of such exceptional opportunities that Massachusetts will continue to show to her sister States examples of farming that will put rivalry out of the question.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* states that last year Illinois manufactured agricultural implements to the amount of $27,727,000. These figures show an increase of production in this branch of industry quadruple that of 1870.

CURING MEAT.

This is the season of the year for salting meat, and as the profit of many a farmer and the comfort of many a family depend upon its being done properly, some suggestions may be timely. We will premise by saying that the prejudice against salt meat has little foundation in fact. Scurvy among sailors is attributed to it, but this disease oftener arises from the want of fresh vegetables than of fresh meat. It seldom, if ever, occurs, among farmers, even though they may be confined to a diet of potluck six days out of seven every week. We cannot commend such a diet, but with a suitable mixture of potatoes, cabbage, onions, and other vegetables, we should have no fear of scurvy, certainly if the potluck dinner was washed down with pure water, and accompanied with abundant exercise in the open air. Salt pork was never intended as a steady diet for sedentary persons, but if one is working in the open air, he can eat pork with impunity; and if he is constantly out in the cold, it is just the food he needs to keep up animal heat. If well cured, there are few dishes more relishable and more easily digested than corned beef, and to healthy stomachs few are more acceptable than delicate slices of smoked ham. From beef or ham that is salted till all the natural juices are absorbed and the lean meat is tough and indigestible as leather, we beg to be delivered.

The salting of clean, side pork is a very simple process, and he must be a simpleton who makes a mistake in this business. There is no danger of salting it too much, as it will only absorb a certain amount. The only danger in curing clear pork is in packing it before the animal heat is all gone. More pork is lost from this cause than from all others combined. No definite rule can be laid down as to the time required for pork's becoming thoroughly cool. This will depend somewhat on the thickness of the pork, but more on the state of the weather. The outside often feels cool when the inside may be warm. In ordinary November weather a hog should be allowed to hang thirty-six hours before it is packed, and if, on cutting it up, the thermometer applied to the fresh cut surface indicates a rise of temperature, packing should be deferred still longer. The pork should be cut in strips about four inches wide, and packed with the skin next to the sides of the barrel, a layer of best rock salt being first placed on the bottom, and so alternating with layers of salt and pork till the barrel is full, care being taken to pack each layer of pork so compactly that it will not rise. Some make a brine and add it to the pork after it has lain in the salt for two or three days, but pure water is just as good if sufficient salt has been used in the packing. If brine is used, it must be thoroughly cold before it is applied. A little saltpetre, half a pound to a barrel, will give the pork a slight rosy tinge much admired by many, while others prefer the pure white which salt alone gives.

The curing of bacon is an entirely different process. In cutting up pork for bacon it is usual to leave some lean meat in the strips, and if these were salted as thoroughly as is clear fat pork, this lean meat would become intolerably hard and stringy. Bacon is, therefore, better if dry salted as it is called, that is, not put into brine but rubbed with fine salt and sugar or molasses mixed together. If the rubbing is thoroughly done, using six pounds of salt and a pound of sugar or a pint of molasses to a hundred pounds of pork, sufficient salt will be absorbed to keep these strips of bacon sweet for an indefinite time. If, however, the strips are unusually thick the rubbing must be repeated after ten days or a fortnight. Bacon is the every day breakfast of Southern planters, and if New England farmers used more bacon and less clear salt pork, they would find it both economical and healthy.

Beef is best cured much in the same way as recommended for bacon, only we should always put in a quarter of a pound of saltpetre along with the six pounds of salt and the pound of sugar. A reddish hue in beef is desired by every one and the saltpetre also has antiseptic effect. With large pieces of beef the rubbing must be repeated except when it is designed for drying when one rubbing is sufficient, as the drying forms a tight covering which keeps out the air and prevents the putrefaction tendency. In some warm and dry climates all the curing which beef requires is hanging in the sun on some branch of a tree, where the air circulates on all sides of it and soon forms a membranous-like covering. Our climate is too moist for this, and besides, most persons like a taste of salt in their cured meat. The common practice of putting beef and hams into a brine is objectionable as the brine extracts more or less of the juices of the meat, which are mostly retained if the meat is dry-cured.

Another process in curing hams and dried beef is smoking. Most persons think this gives a good as well as an additional flavor to the meat, but some can not endure the smoky flavor, and think it a relict of the barbarism of our Celtic fathers who cured their meat in their big chimneys. Whether the flavor is good or bad depends much on the material used in generating the smoke. Corn cobs make a good smoke as also do birch and hickory chips, but pine and most light woods communicate an unpleasant flavor. Great care must be exercised in smoking not to create so much heat as to cook as well as cure the meat. To avoid this it is well to have two apartments in the smoke house, one for the cobs or chips and the other for the meat, but one is sufficient if only the meat is hung up high enough and the fire is kept smouldering.

RIVERS' STRAWBERRY APPLE.

This is a new variety of apple, raised in Kirksville, Mo., the entire pulp of the sample before us being of a deep strawberry red, and having a strawberry flavor. Those who have used it pronounce it to be excellent for jelly, pickles, preserves—and for baking and eating, really delicious.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York *Commercial Bulletin* notes the fact that the farmers of Illinois in consequence of the ready sale and good prices which they are receiving for their products, are paying off their mortgages very rapidly, and that many of the counties which have been the largest borrowers of money from capitalists have not only paid off their loans but have a surplus on hand.

SEEDS.

Selection and Harvesting.

There are but few if any duties that devolve on the farmer of more importance than the improvement, selection and harvesting of seeds; in fact the profits of the farm depend mainly on the quality of the seed sown, or planted; it should therefore be one of the principal studies of the readers of the *Ploughman* to ascertain how they can secure the best seed.

There are two ways that we can improve or change the varieties of many vegetables; first by cross-fertilization, and second by selection of seeds or roots. The farmer who makes any improvement in his fruits, grains or vegetables, generally makes it by the selection of seed, or roots; but from observation we are satisfied that there is yet a great want of that information which is necessary to direct the farmer how to make the best selection of seeds, and to secure such improvements as he desires. For example, when husking his corn, if he finds two ears on one stalk, he readily, as well as naturally, comes to the conclusion that, if he saves the best one for seed he shall improve the seed, and secure better crops; not stopping to consider that twin ears will not be as large as single ears, and that it may be better to grow two stalks with one good ear on each, than to grow one stalk with two ordinary ears. In saving seed cucumbers, he is careful to save the first that appears, that he may make his vines come into bearing early, overlooking the fact that what he gains in time he usually loses in quality and quantity. The early cluster, by saving the seed from the first cucumbers that appear, will in a few years get so they will produce but a few cucumbers before the vines come to maturity, and die. By saving for seed the first pease that grow, in a few years they will come into bearing a week or more earlier but it will almost invariably be at the expense of size and quantity. By saving for seed the first pole beans that appear, they come into bearing earlier, but the vines are dwarfed and in a few years will become bush beans.

If we desire to secure earlier varieties, and at the same time retain the size and vigor, we must push our operations in another direction beside that of the selection of seeds, and endeavor to avoid losing on one end what is gained on the other.

Permanent improvements in varieties must be made principally if not entirely through the fertilization of the blossoms. When we get an early variety in this way, it is possible that it may be a vigorous grower and an an abundant bearer, thus securing all of the good qualities we desire, if we are trying for early varieties. It may be said that there is no difference between early varieties made so by selecting the first seeds, or those obtained through the fertilization of the blossoms; but there is, if the work is done intelligently, for the seeds that are improved by gathering early, are fertilized by the early blossoms of the same varieties that surround them, while those that are improved by intelligent direction, will be kept vigorous and prolific by crossing with some other early variety that naturally grows vigorously and bears abundantly. It is true it is more difficult to get an early variety in this way, but where one is obtained it is a step of progress that is likely to be permanent.

From our experience we are satisfied that when we have varieties that ripen about the right time, it is best to avoid selecting seed that ripens the earliest, or the latest, but to select the most fully developed and perfect specimens.

Having selected seeds to the best advantage it is important that they be properly kept, and planted at the right time; while turnip, raddish and cabbage seed keep best in the *original package*, cucumber and melon seed refuse to keep in that way, and had better be washed and dried. While all of these seeds must be kept in a dry place until spring, peach stones should be kept in moist earth or planted before dry; the same is true of the cherry and the plum, and we have always been more successful with the apple and the pear, planted in the autumn. Pine cones should be gathered before the cool weather loosens the seeds, and spread on grass ground away from the squirrels and birds, being careful to place them all large end down, so the seeds will not drop out when the frost opens the cones; they should be kept in this position until early spring, when the cones will be open sufficient, so when turned over the seeds will all drop out; by sowing in the spring there is not the danger of losing them by the birds as there is if sown in the autumn. The seed of the oak, walnut, maple, chestnut, beech and birch do well if sown as soon as ripe.

To return to the garden. One of the most difficult seeds to keep pure is the squash; if we grow but one variety there is no certainty that the seed another year will produce the same variety; they may have been crossed by the pollen brought from the vines of a distant neighbor, by bees who pass rapidly from flower to flower, and from garden to garden. The only sure way to keep varieties pure is to keep the blossoms from the bees.

Roots that do not mature their seeds the first year, give the farmer a good opportunity to make improvements by selection, and also by permitting the blossoms to be fertilized only from roots of the highest type of excellence.

Farmers should be alive to the fact that we are entering upon a period when to be successful the best varieties of seeds must be planted, and he who neglects to keep up with the times will soon find himself drifting where he must work to no profit.

Market gardeners have made such progress in the improvement of seeds that there are some varieties of vegetables that the profit of the crop depends so much on the quality of seed, that even good seed is said to be dear as a gift, if improved seed can be obtained at four times the usual price. As the farmer advances in intelligence he realizes more fully the importance of good seed, and will use greater exertions to not only obtain the best that the market affords, but will also use every exertion within his means to keep it up to the highest standard of excellence by making every improvement possible.

☞ Almond culture is an industry in California which promises to be a great success.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

FISH CULTURE ON THE FARM.

[See Illustrations.]

It is speaking within reasonable bounds to assert that one farm in every four in New England has a brook which, being fed by living springs, could if dammed so as to form a suitable pond, be made very productive by the propagation of trout and other marketable fish.

Some one has stated that an acre of fresh water, if properly stocked and cared for, can be made more profitable than can an acre put to any crop grown on the farm, and it is unquestionably the fact, for we have known of several instances where such ponds proved very remunerative.

A farmer in New York State, with no previous experience in fish propagation, constructed a pond of about sixty square rods area, and which in the deepest places had a depth of about fifteen feet. This pond was stocked with 1400 young trout which in three years attained the weight of three pounds on the average, and a length of from twelve to eighteen inches each. The original cost of the young trout was a trifle; and any farmer or other person who contemplates embarking in such an enterprise can now obtain from the State Fish Commissioners all the spawn or fry he desires for the mere cost of transportation.

In the instance given above, the trout if put in the market would readily have sold for thirty cents a pound, or in the aggregate would have realized for the farmer certainly over a thousand dollars. This for a three years' crop, if we may use the term, with hardly any outlay of money or labor, is certainly a very handsome source of income on the farm.

HOW TO CONSTRUCT A FISH POND.

It is true that every pond is not adapted to the trout; but where trout will not thrive black bass will, generally speaking, and this fish is nearly as marketable, and much more hardy, and easily cared for than the trout. (See Fig. 1.)

A pond to be inhabitable for trout *must* have deep spring holes in it for the fish to frequent in very warm weather, and it must be fed by a brook that has, through the year, a good supply of water.

Seth Green has stated that the water in a trout pond should be changed every 24 or 48 hours; but, although he is an eminent authority, we venture to assert that trout will thrive and do well provided the pond is fed by a clear *live* brook.

It is true that where large numbers of trout are kept the water needs more frequent change than when less numbers stock the pond, and the fish will undoubtedly do better in proportion to the supply of water; but it is not every one who has an almost unlimited supply at his control, and generally speaking a trout pond will succeed, provided it has the springs and running brook supplying it that we nave mentioned.

To prepare a pond for the purpose of raising a stock of trout, it is necessary that the bottom should be thoroughly cleaned and suitable gravel beds and hiding and sheltering places be provided; for the trout loves nothing so well as a big rock or stump for a sheltering home; the fish lies behind such a shelter all through the day, and each fish appropriates a home to himself.

If an old pond is to be stocked, it should be thoroughly cleaned out, and in order that this may be done the water should be drawn off, and the whole bottom, with its deposit of mud, leaves and weeds removed. The value of these as fertilizing material on the farm richly repays for the labor expended.

The best observers aver that after the bottom of the pond is thoroughly cleansed (with the exception of the rocks and stumps) it should lie dry one season, both to kill the water weeds and the animals and insects which feed on the spawn of the trout and even kill the mature fish.

When the pond is ready for the dam a layer of four or five inches of gravel can be laid over the entire bottom to good advantage, although it is not essential; at all events a number of places in different parts of the pond should have this gravel deposit, for trout love to visit them and rub their sides against the small stones.

It is important that a number of deep holes should be dug in different parts of the bottom of the pond in order that springs may be tapped and serve to keep the water cool.

While it is not necessary that cold spring water shall be provided for black bass, it is essential that trout should have a good supply. In every case of failure of trout ponds that has come to our knowledge it was owing entirely to the absence of cold spring holes; in warm weather the pond water gets heated, and warm water is deadly to the trout.

The dam should be strongly built and piled so that it will not wash away in the spring freshets, and it is a good plan to plant willows or osiers along the entire structure. The top of the dam should be at least eighteen inches higher than the greatest desired height for the water, and the sluice should be covered with galvanized wire netting of mesh fine enough to prevent the escape of the fish down the stream.

Another similar netting should be placed at the *head* of the pond if the brook flows from another's farm. In stocking the pond with young trout care should be taken that no other kinds of fish have access to it. The perch, sun fish, pickerel, and eel, in fact most every fish preys on the young fry, and until they are able to care for themselves they should not be exposed to any danger of extermination. Young black bass may be put in a pond with other species and it will "hold its own."

FEEDING THE FISH.

It is not to be supposed that the trout require no food other than that derived from the water insects and animalculæ in the pond; they ought to be fed daily.

The fry and young troutlings delight in fine bread crumbs, cheese curd, and boiled liver crumbled up into very fine particles, the older fish will thrive on chopped meat or fish, or even Indian meal dough.

We have been present several times, at a fish pond at the hour when the trout were fed. They flocked from all quarters at the stated time and seemed to know just when "feeding time" had come. Hundreds, if not thousands, were jumping and swirling about in the compass of a few square rods, and the water seemed alive with them. When the food was thrown among them the water fairly boiled, and it did not take long for every particle to be eaten.

In cases where but a few hundred trout are kept in a pond of considerable size the natural food obtained from the water will suffice, but where large numbers are kept, and it is desired to keep them to the best advantage they should be fed regularly once a day, and all they will eat up clean should be given them.

It is often the case that trout in good condition will bring $1.00 per pound in our city markets; such being the case, what other stock on the farm can be fed to so good advantage.

THE BLACK BASS.

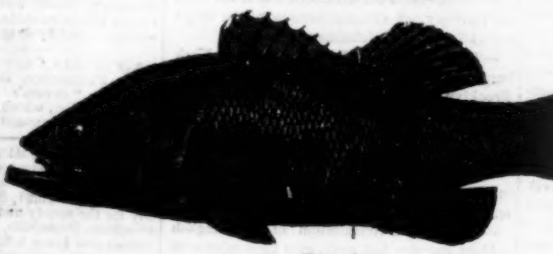

Figure 1.

THE RANGELEY LAKE TROUT.

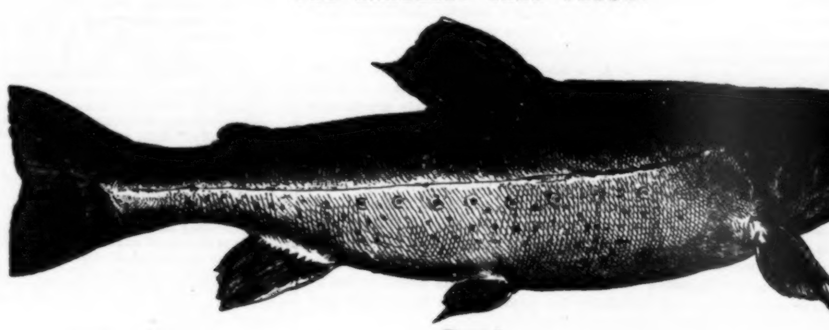

Figure 2.

The illustration that we give, Fig. 2, is that of the Rangeley Lake Trout. This species is a genuine brook trout, but it grows sometimes to the enormous weight of ten or eleven pounds. We have taken in one day seven of these fish which weighed in the aggregate 32 1-2 pounds, averaging nearly five pounds each.

Those who are about to stock trout ponds we would certainly advise to obtain their fry or young trout of the Rangeley Lake stock. The Maine Fish Commissioners can give information where spawn and fry may be obtained. The Rangeley trout are hardy, vigorous fish, and as breeding stock are especially desirable.

Stock Department.

SCIENCE IN STOCK GROWING.

[New York Tribune.]

Stock growing sweeps through the whole circle of rural economy, from the nomadic practice of the Arabs to the advanced methods of Holland and England, and commands success alike on lands that are priceless because they cannot be sold, and those that are also priceless because they cannot be bought. America has a broad range of free grazing, where cattle and care are the only elements of cost; and also a wide area of high priced lands, where science and skill only can command remunerative rent in animal production.

The nomadic practice has long been in successful operation; the skilled and scientific methods are slow and labored in their progress, but comparing to-day with thirty years ago we find fewer cattle and more meat in proportion to population, fewer cows and more milk, less of sheep and more of wool. Even Texas, the plains, and the mountains of the distant West are beginning to feel in their herds the impulse of better blood. The better class of beeves, that weighed from 800 to 1,000 pounds, now turn the scale at 1,200 to 1,600. They come to maturity earlier, and the feeder is more systematic and unremitting in his efforts to secure continuous growth. In these respects improvement has scarcely commenced; the small margin of profit is beginning to compel economy in feeding and fattening. Standing through storms of sleet and snow in the lee of the stack is becoming, it is to be hoped, a thing of the past, and the era of comfortable shelter and full protection from the weather's inclemency is beginning to dawn. The losses, not so much of life as of flesh, or of improving condition, have counted millions annually from these causes, which have ever been operative in the past, and will doubtless still exist in the near future. We have yet much to learn of the economy of the judicious combination of feeding materials. Every country has conditions of climate, or soil or labor which give to its material and methods of feeding some marked peculiarity. We must not only study these conditions in the light of chemistry and animal physiology, of geology and meteorology, but we must give them in some degree separate and discriminating attention in different sections of the country. Such skill must be carried further, and made to include the product of animals. There was recently a depression of the dairy interest, because quality has been sacrificed. Butter should be made from cleaner milk kept at evener temperature, put up in neater and more convenient packages, and brought to the doors of the consumers with greater directness and less exposure to many causes of injury. Cheese should be made to ripen slowly that it may be purchased in larger quantities than by the pound without the risk of spoiling, and in such variety of forms and methods of manufacture as to suit the tastes of the scores of nations that would furnish purchasers, and which have already their representatives in large numbers in this country. We want wools better suited to some peculiar requirements of manufacture, handled with more skill, and sorted for sale, to secure more nearly their real value. Growers have been urged to produce all the kinds required by the factories, which is a grave mistake, for it is to be sincerely hoped the coarser carpet wools may never be produced here. There is room for invention, skill, tact, economy in a thousand directions, and in the production, manufacture, domestic distribution and exportation of animal products. The millions lost by preventicle disease, by exposure and starvation of farm animals, must be saved in the future; the animals thrown overboard, carcasses spoiled in ocean transportation, must be reduced to a minimum; the myriad economies to be sought and perfected, all the way from the prairie grass to the highest form of all flesh that is grass, must yet coin fortunes from margins now too small to be perceptible to the eye of Yankee thrift.

RECIPE FOR CURING MEAT.

[Germantown Telegraph.]

As the season has arrived when curing meat is in order, we republish as of old, our famous recipe for curing beef, pork, mutton, hams, etc., as follows: To one gallon of water, take 1 1-2 lbs. of salt, 1-2 lb. sugar, 1-2 oz. saltpetre, 1-2 oz. potash.

In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cold, pour it over your beef or pork. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface-blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean. Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar. If this receipt is strictly followed, it will require only a single trial to prove its superiority over the common way, or most ways of putting down meat, and will not soon be abandoned for any other. The meat is unsurpassed for sweetness, delicacy and freshness of color.

☞ There is probably no better time in the whole year than the present for pruning and cutting back grape-vines, all sorts of fruit trees and ornamental trees and shrubs.

☞ Keep your stables light, clean and well ventilated.

The Poultry Interest.

GOOD AND BAD BREEDING OF POULTRY.

[Montreal Journal of Agriculture.]

There is a great difference in the plans used by poultry breeders, even when they desire to do the best they can for the comfort and well being of their fowls.

They are inexperienced and often fail in producing the desired results, such failures arising partly from badly constructed shelter, allowing the fowls to forage for themselves anywhere and everywhere in all kinds of weather. Some claim to allow birds to rough it keeps them in the best of health, makes them hardy, and in fact is the most natural for them.

Carelessness in the little details necessary to good management, such as the waste of food, feeding irregularly, unguarding them from exposure, is often the cause of the bad and unprofitable results experienced by those just starting in the business.

To be a good breeder is to be one who is willing, in part, at least, to give back an equivalent for what he receives from his properly tended and kindly treated stock. No man should keep on his premises any animal which he is not disposed to care for properly, either by attending to it himself, or having it attended to by some one competent and faithful, and particularly in the care of fowls and chickens, as they being unable to take care of themselves, need to be provided for.

The more care and attention is given to them in good appearance and health, the more uniformly they are fed and watered, and the more cleanly they are kept in well lighted and ventilated quarters, the better returns they will make us for such attention.

The last course of treatment will insure successful breeding, and we hope no intelligent man will keep more stock than he can attend to, unless he desires to be out of pocket a sure way to become disappointed and disgusted with poultry breeding.

To become a successful breeder requires time, care thought and study, as well as practice, and now is the time for our readers, who have not already done so, to begin. Select some good fowls of any breed which you may fancy, of pure blood, and start with one kind only, until you have learned their habits and how to manage them; have patience to learn well, you will be amply repaid for your trouble; and starting upon a good foundation, will be able to compete with those who have been long in the business.

The Horse.

NUBIAN HORSES.

[London Live Stock Market.]

The Nubians who have recently arrived at the Paris Jardin d' Acclimation have brought with them several animals which are likely to excite much interest with zoologists, among them being a mare of the Abyssinian mountain breed, and three stallions from Dongola. Bruce, in his travels, saw these Dongola horses, which according to some authorities, are not of African origin, but of Arab descent, having been introduced into the country at the time of the Mussulman conquest. The Dongola horses are, for the most part, on the big side, averaging sixteen hands. Their powerful characteristics are a long and well set neck, and good shoulders and fore-legs; but they are inclined to be a trifle flat sided. They are endowed with great stamina, and make excellent war horses. The breed is to be found in the desert of Alfaia, Yerra and Dongola, in which later district the largest are bred. They are generally bay, black or white; but one never sees a gray. Mr. Hoskins says that the best horses of this breed are black and white feet and legs. They cost from $250 to $750; and some years back one of them was sold at Cairo for $2,000.

TREATMENT OF RINGBONE.

[Western Rural.]

Treatment of ringbone consists in the application of blisters. The hairs should be clipped short, and either of the following blisters may be applied once every ten to fourteen days, in the interval applying a coat of lard once daily to the blistered surface. Take one part of powdered cantharides and four parts of hog's lard; or, one part of biniodide of mercury and ten parts of hog's lard. To prevent the animal from interfering with the mouth, he should be tied short in the stall, during six hours after each application of blister. Then let him go loose in a box stall or shed. A subsequent long rest is necessary, or freedom from work, with liberty outdoors.

PACKING BUTTER FOR WINTER.

[Agriculturist.]

There are a few requisites for packing butter safely for winter use. The butter must be good; the salt must be pure; the packages must be clean and air-tight, and perfectly well closed; and the place of storage must be cool, clean, airy, free from mouldiness and not too dry. A clean, well-aired cellar with cemented floor, and in which vegetables are not stored, is as good a place as any for the storage of butter for winter use. Pure air is very important.

☞ It is estimated that 1,500,000 hides will this year be sent to Europe from this country.

Porcine.

MANAGEMENT OF SWINE.

[Western Stock Journal.]

We have tried to impress in the swine articles in this journal the importance of thorough breeding and good management to give success in the swine business. We are dealing with an animal that has a larger stomach and a more ravenous appetite than capacity to digest. There is a burning desire to satiate this greed of food. Under such circumstances health cannot be maintained except by using coarse, bulky, nutritious food, susceptible of easy digestion. Milk and the grasses were specially designed by nature for the growing animal; we observe the ratio of solids to liquids is about the same in each—one-eighth. As the animal matures we can add a portion of more concentrated food, the object being to increase the flesh. But when the design is the greatest growth, at no time should the ration of the whole solid to the liquid in food exceed one-sixth, or a little less substantial than the potato. This statement is in reference to the entire quantity of food that the animal consumes. To make our statement more comprehensible, let us suppose the diet to be corn meal, which contains 83.5 organic matter and 14.5 water. If we add to each part of meal a little less than 2 1-2 pails of water, the solid will be reduced one-sixth, which is about the proper ratio for pigs after they are six weeks old. If the food be grass and milk with oats or corn the amount of the grain feed would simply be sufficient to increase the value of the milk from one-eighth to one-sixth.

We are speaking of food for growth simply; if the object be to produce greater flesh, the solid should be increased in proportion. In addition to the above conditions, it seems necessary that a certain per cent. of the food should be vegetable; the same ratio of solid and fluid from grain does not answer the conditions of the animal economy; there is a tonic in the vegetable that aids digestion in addition to the nutriment. Another serious injury to swine consists in the forcing process. So much has been said about early maturity that pigs are pushed to maturity at the expense of every other consideration. Rapid, even growth is desirable, but extreme measures should certainly be avoided. Hogs should be hungry at least three times a day. If we will observe the following simple laws of health: 1st, avoid too concentrated food; 2d, use no forcing process; 3d, allow the pigs to get hungry daily; 4th, make a portion of the diet vegetable; to say the least, a large proportion of the hog cholera will be avoided.

The Apiary.

WONDERFUL FEATS WITH BEES.

[From London Post.]

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who manifested so much interest in the honey recently exhibited at the Kilburn Show, has been presented with an American beehive. To Mr. Hoge who explained the method of operating the hive, the Prince expressed an opinion that the stories recorded of Mr. Wildman's command over bees must to a great extent have been mythical; but Mr. Hoge assured his Royal Highness that he could demonstrate to him that they were quite correct and unexaggerated, and, acting upon his assertion, he fumbled about for a little while among the swarm of live bees which he had with him, when they began to cluster about his right hand, assuming the shape and appearance of a huge bunch of grapes. He then worked among the bees with his left hand, and at the word of command they began to shift and settle upon it. Then, placing a tube made of wire gauze between his teeth, the bees began to accumulate about his face and hang like a long beard from his chin. He then coaxed the bees back into the hive. Mr. Thurber, the great honey merchant, says that the secret of Mr. Hoge's, and also of Mr. Wildman's control over their bees lies in securing the queen bee, which in Mr. Hoge's case was confined in a wire tube, which all the bees followed from one place to another.

WORM-EATEN PEAS.

[Corr. Rural New Yorker.]

I desire to add my testimony to what has already been said in regard to the worthlessness of worm-eaten peas for seed. I recollect that, when a small boy, I frequently heard it stated, with much positiveness, that the insects did not injure the peas at all for seed. I doubted the truth of the assertion even at that time, and have always made it a rule to reject such samples as were much affected, when selecting peas for seed. Indeed, I did not suppose that in this enlightened age there could be any difference of opinion upon the subject. But it seems from what has appeared in the *Rural*, that I was mistaken. I therefore concluded to try an experiment for myself, and accordingly, on the 15th of July last I selected 25 sound peas, and an equal number of those that had been worm-eaten, but were otherwise apparently just like the first. I planted the two samples, side by side, on the same day and both with equal care. The result was such as I had anticipated. While of the 25 sound seeds, 23 came up promptly, the plants being strong and vigorous, of the 25 unsound seeds planted, but *two* ever showed any signs of germination, and of those two, the plants never gained a height of six inches. This experiment fully confirmed my former opinion of the folly of sowing worm-eaten peas.

"PROFITS OF SWINE RAISING."

[Reply to A. A. Southwick.]

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Under the heading of "Profits of Swine Raising," and over the signature of A. A. Southwick, I find in your issue of Nov. 8th, the following statement:

"*Swine Account from April* 1, 1876, *to Oct* 31, 1879.

	Dr.	Cr.
Cash outlay for breeders		$ 137 00
Cash receipts from sales	$1,492 46	
Value of breeders on hand	333 00	
Total Value	$1,825 46	
Gain		$1,688 46
	$1,825 46	$1,825 46"

In the remarks which follow, Mr. Southwick in speaking of raising swine, says, "with care and good judgment on the part of the overseer, nothing on the farm pays better." He also says, "The Massachusetts Agricultural College can just as well sell $2,000 worth yearly from the swine department as to make the small sales yearly that have been made for the last three years. All that is needed is some encouragement from those who are supposed to manage the concern." With your permission, Mr. Editor, I desire to give a few thoughts suggested by reading this statement and the remarks that followed it. If the statement was given to the public to prove that it is possible to raise swine in Massachusetts, I have no remarks to make except that this is a fact well known to generations that lived more than two centuries ago; but if, as his remarks imply, he intended it as an evidence of the profit of swine raising it fails entirely, for there does not seem to be a particle of evidence in the statement, or the remarks that follow, that there was any profit in keeping the swine. If Mr. Southwick, from time to time, submitted to the Trustees of the College similar statements, it is not strange that they did not see fit to give him encouragement to cover the whole four hundred acres of the college farm with pigs. The time has gone by when the intelligent farmers will be satisfied with such incomplete statements. One might as well assert that oranges can be grown at a profit in this climate, and prefix to it a statement like this:

	Cr.	Dr.
For seed		.50
Oranges sold	$5000. 00	
Gain		$4999 50

Mr. Southwick has left us to guess what amount of corn the swine consumed in the three years. The only clue we can get from his article is, that the cost of grinding the corn this year will be from $100 to $150 say $125. If it costs one-sixteenth, the usual price, there will be $2,000 worth; supposing the swine to get one half, it would give $3,000 for the amount consumed during the three years. This may not be the exact figures, but it is as near as can be ascertained by his statement.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Southwick's successor may realize the importance of keeping exact accounts, and of giving full statements, that the farmers of Massachusetts may be able to gather from the Agricultural College not only reliable statements, but also statements that will assist them in deciding correctly as to the most profitable products to be raised.

The concluding portion of Mr. Southwick's article is devoted to pork raising; he encourages farmers to enter largely into the business. The farmers of this State will require numerous carefully tried experiments, with full and complete statements of debit and credit fortified with strong evidences of their truthfulness, showing that pork raising on an extensive scale, is profitable on the Atlantic coast, before they will believe it.

In raising pigs for market farmers have to compete with those who raise pigs on the swill of cities, which is purchased at comparative low prices, so low that during the last two years they have been able to sell pigs weighing fifty pounds for $2,50 each The home market is limited, and if any considerable number of farmers should engage largely in the business they would be compelled to send their pigs west to find a market, and sell at prices but a trifle above the cost of transportation. It may be said in reply, that we must enter largely into the production of pork; but here we are met with competition from the West, and as long as it costs less to transport a dollar's worth of pork, than it does a dollar's worth of corn, the western farmer will have the advantage of the eastern, especially when the business is engaged in on an extensive scale.

No doubt as a rule it is best for the farmers of New England to keep a few hogs to consume the skim milk and the odds and ends of the farm, that would otherwise be lost, but when he decides to enter into pork raising on an extensive scale he had better move out of New England. I have no doubt that a few farmers could do well in raising a limited number of pigs of a choice breed, that would command a price above that of the ordinary pig, but the market is so easily overstocked with high priced pigs, the chances are that too many will enter the business, and thus reduce, if not annihilate the profits.

These are a few of the thoughts suggested on reading Mr. Southwick's article; possibly I may be behind the times, and those who believe that a hog weighing three or four hundred can be raised entirely on grass, in advance; if such proves to be the case I shall be glad to take lessons that will assist me to the front.

If the coarse vegetation of our farms can be gathered up without cost and converted into valuable marketable produce, that is all profit, the sooner we have correct and complete statements, with all of the details as to how it is done, the sooner will the farmers of New England become both independent and wealthy.

E. HERSEY.

Hingham, Mass., Nov. 10, 1879.

☞ Give your hogs a rubbing-post in some accessible part of their enclosure; it facilitates their keeping clean, and seems to afford them much satisfaction.

☞ The wool clip of Texas is about 22,000,000 pounds per annum, yielding about one-third clean, or one fortnight's demand for our mills when in active motion.

☞ The scene at the beet sugar works in Portland is a lively one, a large force of men being busily engaged in weighing and storing the beets, of which, thirty or forty carloads arrive daily.

☞ In the vicinity of Rockport, Dakota, the Russian settlers, last year, planted about 2,500 apple trees. They are reported as having grown well and are now in a thrifty condition.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURE ON CHARACTER.

The pursuit of agriculture has done more to raise the standard of character and true manhood than all the other arts and sciences which promote civilization combined.

Nature allows no shams. He who has dealt with her until she has imparted to him the free atmosphere of her wooded hills and vales, will not bow beneath the yoke of political corruption or personal ambition.

Agriculture leads directly to the study of the magnificent works of God, and what is the tendency of this study but to elevate, expand and improve the intellect of man. It tends to moderate and tranquilize the false ambitions, which the excitements of the city may have aroused. The farmer living among the beauties of God's creation in calm contentment has little of the temptations to viciousness which allure others to destruction.

Love of home, too, is something which is distinctly characteristic of a farmer's life. There is a certain grandeur in a man who has a pleasant country home not to be found elsewhere.

"Ah, here it is, that dear old place,
Unchanged through all these years;
How like some old familiar face
My childhood's home appears.
The grand old trees, beside the door,
Still spread their branches wide;
The river wanders, as of yore,
With sweetly murmuring tide.
The distant hills look green and gay,
The flowers are blooming wild,
And everything looks glad to-day,
As when I was a child."

It is almost a truism to say that the prosperity of a country depends upon the character of the people inhabiting it. The history of every abiding nation shows such to have been the case. No stronger proof of the almost divine influence of agriculture in forming true character and increasing the powers of mankind can be given, than by pointing to the magnificent record those nations have left who have made the cultivation of the soil their chief industry. The tilling of the earth has ever been the life power of every prosperous people.

China, whose soil sustained one-third of the human race centuries before history was written and to-day abounds with wealth, has ever honored agriculture. Far away in the dim mist anteceding the great empires of antiquity, we see China revelling in riches and boasting of her philosophy, arts and sciences. The Emperor, claiming his relationship to the gods, every year comes down from his throne and before the people turns a furrow with his own hands.

Those nations who, inhabiting the region about the Ganges, for 1500 years before Moses carried the same arts and sciences to almost perfection, made agriculture the basis of their prosperity. Time and again have they been invaded and plundered, and as often have they renewed their power from the soil.

But the scene changes. "Westward the star of empire wends her way." But is the grand centre around which all material prosperity revolves moved from its place? Let history tell the tale. "Babylonia and Persia, Palestine and Egypt, rose and flourished while agriculture was the basis of their civilization, but when that sank they ceased to be. The laws of the Medes and Persians controlled an empire equalling in grandeur any that had gone before or has come since. It covered all of Western Asia."

For centuries after the time of Herodotus, which was almost three thousand years ago, an almost riverless desert was converted into a garden and made to blossom as the rose.

Look at Egypt! The learning of the Egyptians has ever been proverbial. But before the foundation of the Pyramids, the base of the Nile was changed that agriculture might flourish. With the increased fertility of her lands came such an inroad of the arts and sciences, that to-day the world gazes in wonder upon the record and asks if progress does not point backward rather than forward.

Lovely Greece, the home of sculptors and poets—the birthplace of orators deifies Ceres, the goddess of agriculture. Her golden age was when she made physical culture, commenced on her soil, the foundation of education. When agriculture was in its glory in Italy, Rome filled the world with her fame. Her poets sang the praises of her husbandmen. Virgil, whose poetry created a revolution in agriculture thus writes:—

"Now, O Maecenas, I begin to sing
What shall make joyful cornfields in the spring,
And tell the husbandmen beneath what sign
To turn the earth and train the clinging vine;
What care the oxen and the flocks will please,
And great experience of the frugal bees."

"The Romans," says Frederick Von Schlegal, when at the climax of their prosperity, "were a thoroughly agricultural people." No man at that time was deemed so honorable as he who cultivated the soil. Agriculture was the great industry of the nation. And under its influence Rome grew, until she had encircled the entire Mediterrean within her outstretched arms.

From the British Channel to the Euxine—from the Atlantic to Assyria and Mesopotamia, the watchword, "Romanus cires sum," demanded and obtained unqualified respect.

"Rivers," says Seneca, "which had divided hostile nations, flowed through the vast estates of private citizens."

But in the later days of the empire agriculture was looked upon with contempt. Close upon the degradation of labor followed internal feuds and civil dissensions, until just before the fall of the Roman power, it was computed that only two thousand citizens were possessed of any independent subsistence.

Such is the voice of history. No nation has ever existed for any length of time, where the majority of the people neglected the soil. Abnormal has always been and must ever be the forerunner of extinction.

Shall the prophetic warning of the past be lost upon America? Will her sturdy yeomanry continue to walk in the paths their Anglo-Saxon ancestry trod? Of them in the early age in which Tacitus wrote, he said, "they shunned the city and sought their abodes by the sparkling fountains, along the green glades, and in the solemn depths of the forest." Will America forget that from her farms have arisen her orators, her poets, and her scholars—the men who have thundered in her senate chamber and have sung her praises and exhibited her resources before princes and potentates throughout the world?

If her young men will learn the lesson faithfully marked by history, and see with the nobility of Great Britain, that agriculture is the goal to which they must attain to make national wealth—this republic will endure.

I am not an alarmist, but I see in the signs of the times indications of a willingness to forsake the paternal acres and rural respectability of our fathers for the petty strifes and excitements of the metropolis. An insatiable desire for wealth is taking the place of the "earth-hunger," as Emerson terms it, of our fathers. But just as certain as are the laws which move the planets in their courses must the downfall of this republic follow the decline of its agriculture.

Let the young men of America then exclaim with Cicero, as the unanimous voice of China and Assyria, of Persia and Palestine, of Egypt, Greece and Rome, and of the statesmen of Great Britain—"Welcome then life of integrity and virtue! Odulceotium, Honestumque, ac paene, omni negotio pulchrius." Let them exclaim with Whittier, the only poet this country has produced, who has ever shown himself loyal to Nature:—

Give fools their gold and knaves their power,
Let fortunes bubbles rise and fall;
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest;
And God and man shall own his worth
Who toils to leave as his bequest
An added beauty to the earth. O. H. F.

Malden, Mass.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 15, 1879.

A Word about the Ploughman.—The attention of the agricultural community and the business public is confidently solicited to the strong and high character of the *Ploughman*, which is conducted strictly in their interest and with unremitted enterprise and diligence. It is intended that *the spirit of the times* shall be faithfully represented every week in its columns, and that fresh intelligence of current movements, as well as able discussions and racy commentary, shall be spread before its readers with a lavish hand. As the winter draws near, an agricultural journal that is also a reflex of the times in which we live becomes a necessary companion in every household to which a farm is a visible belonging.

The Governor of Massachusetts appoints Thursday, November 27th., as Thanksgiving Day.

Nearly ten million acres of public lands were disposed of during the past year, and nearly ten million acres more were surveyed.

The law of entail, which of course vitally affects the land-tenure system in England, is profoundly agitating political and social circles in England.

The Ponca Chief, Standing Bear, and friends are still in Boston, trying to raise $4000 with which to carry the question of the Indian's legal status before the Supreme Court of the United States.

There are many reports of the farmers in different parts of New England having been recently victimized by sharpers, who procure their signatures to papers which afterwards prove to be promises to pay that are negotiable.

The Collector of Boston has received an order from the Treasury Department, to take effect on the first of December, that, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of contagious diseases among cattle, the importation of neat cattle from the Dominion of Canada be prohibited until otherwise ordered.

The vine-growers of California are enjoying an unexampled season of prosperity at the present time. The St. Helen Star of recent date states that the production of 30 vineyards in Napa county will reach 1,312,500 gallons. The Star also mentions among the improvements in vine making a new hydraulic press, recently introduced, which gives a pressure of 50 pounds to the square inch, thus extracting every particle of juice from the grapes with a great economy of time and labor.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, writing from Hulmerville, Bucks Co., Pa., describes a tomato plant raised there the last season, the main stalk of which measured 4 3-4 inches in circumference, and had twelve branches from 12 to 15 feet in length, and one which measured 17 feet. The plant was of the Fejee variety, and yielded a bushel and a peck of tomatoes. The plant itself after the tomatoes were gathered weighed 87 pounds.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

While the ascertained wheat supply in the country is larger than was ever known in its history, the exports are falling off and the foreign trade imperilled. It ought certainly to be just the other way. On the 25th of last month, the stocks of wheat in granary at the chief points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by lake, rail and canal, amounted to 25,691,223 bushels, against 16,882,581 bushels on the 26th of October last year,—a difference of nearly nine millions of bushels in favor of the present year. On the 26th of October, 1877, the amount accumulated was 10,364,247 bushels. The export of wheat from the ports of Montreal, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, for the four weeks ending October 29, 1879, was 16,418,235 bushels. For the previous four weeks it amounted to 21,863,156 bushels, making a total of 38,281,391 bushels for the eight weeks ending October 29, 1879. For the corresponding eight weeks in 1878 the wheat export to Europe amounted to 24,538,689 bushels, which shows an increased export of 13,742,702 bushels for the eight weeks named in the present year.

The rates of ocean freights, which have of late been rather slow, have improved a little in consequence of the decline in the price of grain on this side of the Atlantic and the better tone of the English market. These two causes have enabled shippers to file foreign orders with more readiness. The recent dull state of the freight market is ascribed by competent judges to the high prices at which grain has been held on this side the Atlantic, rather than to any surplus of tonnage which the requirements of trade could not take care of. The high prices have prevented speculative shipments, and checked what was an increasing supply of Continental and British orders.

We are coming face to face with a trade alternative just as fast as we can. If the prices of grain do not recede, it is inevitable that the foreign consumption will slacken and coarser and cheaper grains will be substituted for wheat, both in great Britain and on the Continent. Foreign buyers will withhold their orders until they ascertain whether they cannot supply themselves more cheaply somewhere else than in this country. And here is our danger of losing the ready and profitable marketing of our entire surplus of grain, upon the accomplishment of which depends the uninterrupted continuance of our present growing prosperity.

So long, too, as prices are kept up above what an open demand always regulates, there is danger of a diminished consumption of wheat among foreign populations. Economy will be practiced where it might not otherwise have been thought of.

The estimated wants of England are 17,000,000 quarters, or say 136,000,000 bushels. Even these figures are considered excessive by some persons. An average early harvest abroad next year may very much reduce this necessity. From September 1 to October 25, there were shipped from four United States ports—Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore,—and from Montreal, 23,256,000 bushels of wheat and of flour reduced to bushels; which is equivalent to a shipment of 139,536,012 bushels for the year,—a surplus of 3,500,000 bushels over the yearly requirements. In addition to this, there are Portland, New Orleans and San Francisco,—from which grain shipments have been made, as well as other foreign countries.

After the St. Lawrence River and the Erie Canal are closed for the winter, it is not to be expected that wheat exports will be kept up in the same ratio. In view of this fact, and of the other not less important one that the storage capacity of the different grain centres is taxed up to nearly its limit, it would be wise for holders of grain, who think the world will pay them any price they choose to ask, to consider carefully the effect of their present policy, and not only on the foreign market but on our own national prosperity. There are other countries beside this that raise grain, and there will be found ways of getting it out if we continue to insist on spoiling our own market and the sale of our harvest.

A NEW REVOLUTION.

If we are to trust common rumor, which cannot always be called a liar, a project is on foot and not long hence to be launched, for upsetting the present Diaz government in Mexico and organizing in that country a regular revolutionary affair in its place. It is said that such an organization already includes a number of the most prominent Mexican soldiers and politicians, and that it has proceeded so far as to make an outbreak in several of the most important Mexican states imminent. The new organization passes by the name of the Government of Restoration of the Republic of Mexico, whose President is now in San Francisco, making efforts to secure substantial aid in the advancement of their schemes, chief and foremost of which is the overthrow of President Diaz.

The agent invites capitalists to supply this so-called revolutionary government with arms of certian kinds and military supplies, and it is stated that they are seriously considering his proposition. In return for such material aid they are to be granted, first, authority to organize a National Bank of Mexico, the notes of which are to be legal tender for all debts public and private, and to be receivable in payment for public lands at the rate of one dollar per acre, all the public lands of Mexico to be set apart for this purpose; second, franchises for railways and telegraphs throughout Mexico, and subsidies in bonds and national bank notes sufficient for their construction; third, abolition of all duties and importation of goods from the United States into Mexico by land. The rights of immigrants are guaranteed, and taxation and service in the Mexican army for a stated period are to be remitted and religious toleration assured.

It is asserted as beyond a doubt that very ambitious men in Mexico are concerned in the movement, and some of the heaviest capitalists on the Pacific coast are reported to be now giving it serious investigation, with a view to engaging in the enterprise if it wears a promise of success. It is even whispered about that the same scheme has been presented to the capitalists who own the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. But instead of aiding in hatching revolution in a neighboring republic, they have applied without delay to President Diaz, through an agent, for the enjoyment, of the same franchises as are offered them so far as their Company requires them in pursuing their way through Sonora to the Gulf of California. If they do not succeed in obtaining the desired franchises, they are said to be thinking of giving this project of the revolutionary junta their serious consideration.

It is a bold enterprise, looked at from any side. That a revolution in a neighboring country should be almost openly plotted in the United States is an affront to national comity, if not to national honor, that cannot be easily overlooked. There is little doubt that Mexico is destined to crumble in pieces and be absorbed by the United States, but good faith forbids our having an active hand in it.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

We have made reference in previous issues of the *Ploughman* to the approaching meeting of the National Grange. It is to be held at Canandaigua, N. Y., on the 19th of the present month,—next week,—and a very interesting occasion it is expected to be. The questions which will come up for discussion and decision before this national congress of agriculturists will be fraught with interest to farmers in every part of the country. We supply the following list of Officers of the National Grange and of the Masters of State Granges, for the benefit of the agricultural public:—

OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota.
Overseer—J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
Lecturer—Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey.
Steward—A. J. Vaughn, of Mississippi.
Assistant Steward—William Sims, of Kansas.
Chaplain—A. P. Forsythe, of Illinois.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, of New York.
Secretary—Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.
Gate Keeper—O. Dinwiddie, of Indiana.
Ceres—Mrs. S. E. Adams, of Minnesota.
Pomona—Mrs. J. J. Woodman, of Michigan.
Flora—Mrs. Jos. T. Moore, of Maryland.
Lady A. Steward—Miss C. A. Hall, of Florida

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio; Henley James, of Indiana.

MASTERS OF STATE GRANGES.

Alabama—A. V. Gardner, Selma.
Arkansas—J. S. Williams, Devall's Bluff.
Connecticut—Sherman Kimberly, Goshen.
California—I. C. Steele, No. 40 California St., San Francisco.
Colorado—Levi Booth, Denver.
Dakota—Philip Chandler, Lodi.
Delaware—John J. Rosa, Milford.
Florida—Wm. H. Wilson, Lake City.
Georgia—T. J. Smith, Oconee, C. R. R.
Illinois—A. J. Forsythe, Isabel.
Indiana—Henley James, Marion.
Iowa—O. H. P. Buchanan, Mt. Pleasant.
Kansas—Wm. Sims, Topeka.
Kentucky—W. J. Stone, Eddyville.
Louisiana—E. K. Branch, Bordelonville.
Maine—D. H. Thing, West Mt. Vernon.
Maryland—Jos. T. Moore, Sandy Spring.
Massachusetts—B. P. Ware, Marblehead.
Michigan—J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw.
Minnesota—Samuel E. Adams, Monticello.
Mississipi—Put Darden, Fayette.
Missouri—Henry Eshbaugh, Hanover.
Montana—A. N. Bull, Virginia City.
Nebraska—Church Howe, Brownville.
New Hampshire—Dudley T. Chase, Claremont.
New Jersey—Isaac W. Nicholson, Camden.
New York—Wm. G. Wayne, Seneca Falls.
North Carolina—W. H. Cheek, Warrenton.
Ohio—J. H. Brigham, Delta.
Oregon—A. R. Shipley, Oswego.
Pennsylvania—V. E. Piollett, Wysox.
South Carolina—J. M. Lipscomb, Chappells.
Tennessee—T. B. Harwell, Aspen Hill.
Texas—Wm. W. Lang, Marlin.
Vermont—A. B. Franklin, Townshend.
Virginia—J. M. Blanton, Farmville.
West Virginia—R. W. Baylor, Summit Point.
Wisconsin—H. C. Sherwin, Ladogo.

Such a body of American agriculturists representative men in their occupation, does not fail to command the respect of the whole country. The fifteen millions of people, if not more, who are engaged in farming are entitled to a Congress of their own, and in the National Grange they have it. New England should be heard in such an assemblage, as she has always made herself heard in the Congeess of the Union. Her agriculturists are not surpassed by those of any other section. Her ideas on farming are always kept fully at the front. She should send her best representatives to Canandaigua on this occasion, and feel confident that she will be worthily and influentially represented there as she has been everywhere else. A full New England delegation is called for, next week, and we trust the roll-call and the reported proceedings will show that it has been responded to as it ought.

A State Butter Show and General Exhibition of Dairy Appliances, will be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, at the annual Country Meeting at Greenfield, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 2d, 3d & 4th. Exercises morning, afternoon and evening of each day. Wednesday, Dec. 3d, will be known as Dairy Day. The following are the Committee of Arrangements:—James S. Grinnell, of Greenfield, chairman; Arthur A. Smith, of Coleraine; Henry C. Comins, of No. Hadley; J. H. Demond, of Northampton; E. T. Lewis, of Athol. Chas. L. Flint, Secretary of the Board, Secretary.

Cure for Consumption. It is said that there are grounds for hoping that a really effective curative agent against consumption in all its forms has been found. Some time ago Prof. Klebs, of Munich, called attention to the large number of internal diseases known to be caused by infection, classing tubercular diseases among them. Dr. Schneller becoming interested in the subject, tried a number of experiments; and having produced tuberculosis in two groups of rabbits subjected one group to the ordinary treatment, and put the other for several hours each day in a box filled with the vapors of a solution of what is known among the Germans as "bensoesaures Natron." The former group died—the latter recovered perfect health. The consumptives at Innsbruck have many of them been made to inhale similar vapors daily. The results are said to surpass all expectation; and high medical authority pronounces that at last a real advance has been made toward solving one of the most important and difficult of medical problems.

Mr. Gladstone.—A London correspondent of a New York journal says that very soon Mr. Gladstone will be in the political field once more and that he will at least manage to impart a little liveliness to the discussions. He has been silent so long before. His friends in this country will be glad to hear that his tour on the continent has greatly improved his health, and he will recommence his old warfare with all the ardor of youth. No doubt his great antagonist would be glad to be in as good a plight physically. But Beaconsfield has had a long stretch of hard and anxious work, without a chance of getting a thorough change or rest. Gladstone is to stand in the current parliamentary election for Midlothian, which enjoys a name in romance.

Real Estate Prices.—Real estate in and around Boston is unmistakably on the advance. Estates that could be bought at a low figure last year have in several instances doubled this year. Houses for purchase and rent are in increasing demand. Old style houses are being largely remodelled to suit the current request, as the modern conveniences are universally called for. The movement in real estate is one that has at least become remunerative to owners of this class of property. Real estate men regard the future with great confidence. Land and building materials, though advancing, can be had cheaper now than a year hence, since an increased demand for houses is then expected. Between the present date and Spring large purchases of land by capitalists are confidently expected, to be utilized in building operations.

Rise in Silver.—The coinage of silver into money has virtually ceased in every country but this, and by the recent law of Congress the mint is required to coin not less than two million dollars' worth every month. There is a gradual improvement in the price of silver, which is regarded as a fortunate circumstance in view of the fact that the commercial nations on whose decision the future of silver depends have as yet come to no agreement on the subject of remonetization. The present quotation for silver in the London market is 53⅜d., which is an increase of more than 5 per cent. in a year. It is thought that the prospects for silver are good.

Railroad Stocks.—The rise in the price of low-priced stocks appears so eccentric to many as to be unaccountable. Yet it is judged, after all, to be perfectly natural. The stocks of railroads that run through portions of the country that have long been settled have not been held as high in the market as the stocks of roads that run into and through newly opened portions of the country. The obvious reason for this discrimination is that the latter represent the actually growing and developing regions, in which are the real wealth of the country for all time, whether agricultural or mining. The thorough trunk lines, like the trans-continental and others, have held their own all through the late depression, whereas the lesser roads have been left unnoticed. It is now the latter's turn, and their advance is nothing more than testimony to the real and rapid growth of the country.

Arsenic in the Body.—The murder trials which turn on evidence that arsenic was discovered in the body of the dead persons are confronted all at once with a new theory on the subject of arsenical presence. There are two or more such trials proceeding now in Connecticut. An influential journal makes free to say on the subject, that the establishment of the fact that there is arsenic in a dead body rests upon a very delicate manipulation, upon processes that may be easily deranged, and whose interpretation may be clouded with many fallacies. It claims that murder is not proved because arsenic is found in a dead body, but a door is merely opened for evidence as to how the arsenic got there. Arsenic is constantly prescribed by physicians, and is even a fashionable remedy. It is regarded as a specific for certain diseases, and for these is administered for months and years; and it is an element in many patent medicines.

The King of Spain's Visit.—The official report of King Alfonso's trip to the immediate districts of Spain, which has recently been received by the Spanish Minister at Washington, states that very few sovereigns have ever received an ovation as the one tendered him on the occasion of his visit of sympathy to the afflicted towns of Murcia and Aucant Arilla. An immense crowd gathered around him, filling the air with their shouts and acclaims. When the royal carriage was passing through Nonduerna, one of the villages which has suffered most severely by the recent floods, the King alighted and visited the ruins, walking knee deep in the mud and water. The unfortunate inhabitants forgot their own suffering at the sight of the devotion of the King. All he has to do, however, is to issue a royal order for the restoration of forests within the kingdom.

The City of Denver.—The peculiarity of these mining cities is that they are not mushroom. Denver contains a present population of between 30,000 and 40,000. Many people from the mining regions winter there, while there is a constant ebb and flow in the tide of visitors, invalid and tourist, and of speculators in mines and mining stocks. A visitor writes that an immense number of brick houses has been erected during the past year, yet not one is now to be obtained except by purchase, and extremely few at that. So dry is it there, that everything and everybody appears to be thoroughly dessicated, wooden sidewalks and wooden fences resembling pork spareribs with the fleshy substance carefully removed from between the bones.

The Dinner Hour.—This hour in France is becoming a later one every twenty or thirty years. It is a very late one in England already, and is becoming such in this country, in the larger cities. A century and a half ago, dinner was in England and in most European countries a mid-day meal. Since that time it has gradually become later and later, until the customary hour for serving it in London, and to a great extent in New York, is seven or half-past seven in the evening. It is impossible to foretell how far we may go in the present condition. The theatres are making complaint, however, that the dinner hour is encroaching upon the time devoted to their ordinary performances, and dramatic interests suffer accordingly. Parisian managers have found it impossible to sweep back the tide of fashion, and therefore delay the commencement of their plays. They will yet have to do the same thing in London and New York.

Arctic Stations.—At the session of the International Geographical Congress at Hamburg, last month, harmonious action was solicited from the government and geographical societies of Europe and America in the work of Arctic exploration. Delegates were present from Germany, the Netherlands, Russia, France, Austria, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. England and the United States were not represented. A resolution was passed recommending the establishment of permanent observation stations in the Arctic regions, to be occupied for one or more years. The stations were assigned as follows:—First, Eastern Greenfield, to be maintained by Germany; second, Jan Mayen, by Holland; third, Finnmarken, by Norway; fourth, North Spitzbergen, by Sweden; fifth, North Novaya Zemleya, by Austria; sixth, mouth of the Lena, by Russia; seventh and eighth, Lady Franklin Bay and Point Barrow, by the United States; ninth, Upernavik, by Denmark.

☞ A true specific for rheumatism and kindred diseases has been found by European physicians in "Salicylate of Soda," whose basis is a principle derived by peculiar chemical processes from the willow tree. This remedy is getting to be used by the most eminent physicians everywhere; is also invaluable in all diseases attended with pain, fever, or contagion. "Schlumberger's French Salicylates" are the genuine and reliable form of this medicine.

READ AND RUN.

—Diplomatic action is believed to have improved the relations between Turkey and Great Britain, while the moving of the British fleet suddenly put an end to Russian intrigueing at Constantinople.

—A Berlin newspaper accuses Russia of complicity in the Afghan troubles, but St. Petersburg despatches, assert that a more friendly feeling exists there toward England.

—The floods have been making increased ravages in Spain.

—The Spanish government's bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba provides for immediate emancipation, but the freedmen are to remain for some time under the patronage of their former masters.

—The captured Peruvian war steamer Huascar was taken to Valparaiso, and the Chilian government ordered funeral honors to be paid to Admiral Grau, her commander, who was killed in the fight that resulted in her capture.

—The late Senator Chandler was buried last week at Detroit, in a severe storm, with imposing funeral ceremonies.

—Hanlan has accepted Courtney's proposition to row for $500 and the $6,000 prize, and a race is said to be probable at Washington. And then the foregoing is all contradicted, and there will be no match this year.

—In the Supreme court of Ontario, Canada, a decision has been rendered that the Lieutenant-Governor has not the power to create Queen's counsel.

—Great damage done by storm on land and sea, is reported from the Magdalen Islands.

—Gen. Grant and wife have been passing a little time at their home in Galena.

—The droughts among the nations in the Indian Territory are causing damage to the crops and suffering to the inhabitants.

—The famous Jim Irving, the New York burglar, who escaped with another prisoner from Brooklyn jail, has been recaptured in Philadelphia.

—A revolution against the administration of President Diaz is seriously prophesied in Mexico.

—President Grevy, of France, is averse to capital punishment, and has commuted the death sentences of two condemned criminals.

—There was a consultation of the English cabinet, one day last week, over the condition of Ireland.

—It is seriously contemplated to erect a monument to the memory of Adam, at Elmira, N. Y.

—The Austrian fleet, it is said, will co-operate with the English to compel the fulfilment of the terms of the Treaty of Berlin.

—The Bohemian Protestants deny that intolerance is practised toward them by the Austrian Government.

—It is confidently asserted that there will be no change made in the present system of the French Government.

—At a funeral near Rochester, N. Y., the relatives of the deceased quarrelled over the funeral arrangements, and the body was changed from one coffin to another in the street, after the procession had started for the grave.

—The Chilian Consul at Panama has protested against a Peruvian torpedo-boat being allowed to proceed on its way, and it was detained.

—The remains of Gen. Joseph Hooker, after lying in state in Cincinnati, were buried by the side of those of his wife in the cemetery.

—Nearly one hundred lives have been lost by the floods in Jamaica. The floods have now generally subsided.

—The wool market of Boston has been a remarkable one of late, for activity. Immense sales of the staple have been effected.

—Ocean disasters appear to be coming all together, for the past week or two,

—The reports received in the Southern centres indicate increased cotton crops this year.

—It is said that an attempt will be made to dissolve the Cortes and rule Cuba by royal decree, in case the emancipation bill fails.

—The Anglo-Turkish skies are pronounced clearer, though all danger is by no means over.

—The Turkish newspapers have been cautioned to cease their abuse of England.

—Seventeen live-stock cars and a caboose have been thrown into the Missouri River.

—There has been great excitement in Maine over the murder of a highly respected citizen of the village of Bradley, on Friday night of last week, for revenge and plunder,

—A special cable despatch from Lieutenant-Commander Gorringe, at Alexandria, Egypt, announces that the preparations for the removal of the oblisk to New York are proceeding successfully, and that the opposition to the removal had quite subsided.

—The Guion line steamer Arizona, which sailed from New York for Liverpool last Tuesday week, struck an iceberg last Friday night and went into St. John for repairs. The cause was a faulty lookout at the time.

—In his last Sunday's sermon, Mr. Talmage, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, preached on the subject of the east wind, saying that nine-tenths of all the crimes committed in the world have been hatched under it.

—The cotton market is decidedly improving

—Several notable society weddings occurred in Washington last week.

—In the painting of houses in London soft colors are said to have gone out of fashion, and in the place of these and of neutral tints are colors more remarkable for their brilliancy than beauty.

—Mr. George Augustus Sala, who wrote the letters comprised in "A Journey Due North" into Russia, is about to publish in the London *Telegraph* letters to be entitled "A Journey due South," to be written from the southern portion of our own country.

—M. de Lesseps announces that he will leave France for Panama in the early part of December, taking his wife and the seven children. He goes to investigate in relation to the proposed ship-canal. And he is pretty smart, too, for a gentleman seventy-five years of age.

—The Burlington *Hawkeye* observes that all the American navy now wants is boats; it has plenty of water.

—The city of Quebec has been formally indicted by the grand jury. It is said to be fast drifting into bankruptcy.

—The Ponca Indians held a second public reception in this city, last Monday evening.

—The Chilians have fought and won a decisive battle with the Peruvians.

—The sudden disappearance of M. Phillipart from Paris, a noted financier and banker, almost caused a panic on the Paris Bourse.

—After making a recent visit to his patient, the verdict of Prince Bismarck's physician was not such as altogether to relieve the fears that are felt about his condition.

—Prince Napoleon has at length surrounded himself with a complete diplomatic household.

—Three masked burglars entered the house of three bachelors, near Kennett Square, Penn., and stole money, bonds and securities amounting to $200,000.

—Beaconsfield's recent speech does not give satisfaction to the London press, in great part for its neglect of the Eastern question and the dissolution of Parliament.

—And now, on the back of a bad harvest, the English grain and root crop threatens to be short.

—The readjusters of debt are supposed to have carried the day in Virginia.

—An Army and Navy Club has been organized in Washington.

—The Arkansas tornado has killed a number of persons, wounded others, and destroyed property of large value.

—The proclamation of the Dominion Government, permitting American vessels to aid Canadian vessels in the Dominion waters only in the case of extreme distress, was discussed in a Cabinet meeting at Washington on Tuesday.

—The destruction of timber on the public lands is very extensive, according to the report of the Acting Commissioner of the Land Office.

—Abd-el-Kader, the famous Arab leader, died recently at Damascus.

—The Russian press has been forbidden to discuss the Imperial policy and that of the Great Powers, excepting England. On the subject of England the press is allowed to pitch in.

—The money market here and in New York has experienced a decided feeling of relief.

—Wheat has experienced a sharp decline during the week, which will help export.

A Favorite Youth's Paper.—The *Youth's Companion*, of Boston, has steadily grown in favor for more than fifty years, and is now one of the most admirably conducted papers in the country. It has recently been increased in size, and is illustrated by our best artists.

☞ The card of C. G. Brockway & Co., flour dealers, at 220 Friend St, Boston, appears this week at the head of new advertisements. Out of town parties, living on the lines of the Maine, Eastern, and Fitchburg Railroads will find this firm's store very conveniently located, and at the same time have the benefit, through buying at retail, of the wholesale prices not only of flour but of all the other articles mentioned in the advertisement.

☞ A wonderful improvement in parlor and reading lamps will be found advertised in another column, under the name of the "English Duplex Lamps," giving a clear, steady light. They are superior to any other now in use.

☞ **Nervous People** should avoid the temporary relief of tea and coffee. A cup of pure Cocoa will be found nutritive as well as sedative. Insist upon your grocer's furnishing Walter Baker & Co.'s preparation.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
THOMAS TALBOT,
GOVERNOR:

A PROCLAMATION

FOR A DAY OF
PUBLIC THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE.

With the advice and consent of the council, I hereby appoint Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of November, current, as a day of *public thanksgiving and praise*.

The people of the Commonwealth are invited to join again in perpetuating this dear and venerable custom. Let us come before our bountiful Father with hearts full of gratitude for His Providence; for the crowning of our harvest with plenty; for the preservation of our land in peace; for our safe guidance through the troubles of the past; for the abundant temporal blessings now descending upon us; and for the bright promise of the future. Let us praise him that, although sin abounds, his grace abounds yet more. Let us give thanks for his mercy, and for the assurance that it endureth forever.

Let us be mindful in our rejoicing of the duty which comes with worldly prosperity. Let the rich carry comfort and relief to the dwellings of poverty and distress. Let the strong assist the weak and sustain the faltering. So may all souls unite in a chorus of thanksgiving and praise, which shall find acceptance at the Throne of Infinite Love.

Given at the council chamber, in Boston, this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fourth.

THOMAS TALBOT.

By his excellency the governor,
with the advice and consent of the council.
HENRY B. PEIRCE, Secretary.

God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

☞ Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-weed is a compound fluid extract of smart-weed, or water-pepper, Jamaica ginger and other ingredients known to be efficacious in curing colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, bloody-flux, and kindred affections. It also breaks up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks. Sold by druggists,

☞ SUDDEN CHANGES of the weather often cause Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will allay irritation, which induces coughing, oftentimes giving immediate relief.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.* 13

☞ *The New York Stock Market* is attracting general attention throughout the country, owing to large amounts of money recently made; parties wishing to remit should send to Taylor & Co., 42 Exchange Place, New York, who invest small sums. *The New York Trade Reporter* says: "Taylor & Co., who have an extensive reputation and been in business for nearly a quarter of a century, have a wide and successful experience in Stocks and Monetary Affairs generally." Send for their financial circular. nl-eow 4t.

BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.—Vitalized Phosphates composed of the nerve giving principles of the ox brain and wheat germ. Physicians have prescribed 160,000 packages, with good results, in al fforms of impaired vitality, nervous exhaustion or weakened digestion. It is the best PREVENTIVE of consumption and all diseases of debility. It gives quiet rest and sleep, both to infants and grown persons by feeding the brain and nerves.

F CROSBY, 666 Sixth Ave., N. Y.
For sale by Druggists.

ALMOST YOUNG AGAIN.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady in Providence, R. I.

☞ Alas how many persons tremble at the sound of the word Scrofula, and how many rejoice when they think how they and their friends have been cured of this terrible disease by Hood's Sarsaparilla. My friend if you or a relative or a friend have Scrofula about you, its your duty to go at once and get this medicine, use it, then you will be sure to send them. Its success depends wholly upon its merit and that is proven Sold by druggists. "Hood's Cook Book" sent free. C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.

☞ Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco

WHAT WE'VE FOUND.

We've found men cannot think alike;
No two in everything agree;
Should we another, hence, dislike?
The "*good*" that's in him let us see.
We've found, when in the midst of foes,
"*Kind Words*" were mighty to subdue;
That love's more powerful than blows,
And brings us greater pleasure too.
We've found that when the BOYS need 'CLOTHES,'
Coat, Pants, Vest, Hat and Shoes complete,
The place to buy them is FENNO'S,
Corner of Beach and Washington street.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Jacob M. Manning, Mr. Edward J. Hammond to Miss Alice Ida Eastman.

In this city, 11th inst., by Rev. James Reed, Mr. Theodore M. Clark to Miss Jeannette, daughter of Austin B. French, Esq., all of this city.

In this city, 1th inst., by Rev. George Gannett, Mr. John Weatherbee to Mrs. Lizzie E. Cargill, both of Scituate, Mass.

In this city, 1th inst., by Rev. Phillips Brooks, Mr. William S. Daboll to Miss Fannie D. Corey.

In Cambridge, 22d ult., by Rev. C. U. Dunning, Mr. Kneeland Sibley of Lawrence to Mrs. Helen M. B. Tyler of Cambridge.

In Quincy, Mass., 12th inst., by Rev. Thaddeus A. Snively, Peter B. Olney, Esq., of New York city, to Miss Mary Sigourney Butler, eldest daughter of Peter Butler, Esq., of Quincy.

DEATHS.

In this city, 11th inst., Edmund Crowell, formerly of Hyannis, 68 years 10 months.

In Boston Highlands, 8th inst., Mrs. Lucy Coffin, formerly of Edgartown, Mass., 95 yrs 11 mos 13 dys.

In East Cambridge, 9th inst., Ann Eliza, wife of Jerome W. Parker, 48 years.

In Hyde Park, 9th inst., Isaiah F. Arnold, 56 years 1 month 9 days.

In Cliftondale, 9th inst., Mary Bond, wife of Chas. M. Bond, Jr., 68 years.

In Norwood, 5th inst., Daniel Cragin, 63 yrs 10 mos.

In Norwood, 10th inst., Mrs. Roxa, widow of Lewis Guild, 88 years.

In West Somerville, 9th inst., Cyrena Shed, 74 yrs.

In Jamaica Plain, 10th inst., Sarah, widow of John Robinson, U. S. N., 83 years 11 months.

In Quincy, 8th inst., George W. Newcomb, 75 yrs.

In Cohasset, 9th inst., Aaron Nichols, 84 years 1 month 8 days.

In Woburn, 9th inst., Mrs. Mary W. Eaton, 67 yrs.

In Wellesley, 8th inst., Margaret, only child of Rev. P. D. Cowan, 3 years 9 months.

In Holliston, Mass., 10th inst., Charley S. Nichols, son of Stephen S. and Mary J. W. Nichols, and grandson of the late W. S. Batchelder, 18 yrs 4 dys.

In East Dedham, 10th inst., Miss Elizabeth T. Whiting, 68 years 7 months.

In Northboro', 10th inst., Samuel Wood, 80 years 8 months 19 days.

In Hampton Falls, N. H., 9th inst., Nehemiah P. Cram, Esq., 80 years.

In New York, 7th inst., John Child, formerly of Boston.

In New York city, 9th inst., Fred. E. Clement, son of the late Luther H. Clement of Nashua, N. H., 26 years 9 months 12 days.

In Dallas, Texas, 1st inst., Charles F. Russell.

Mr. Joseph Ewell, of Quincy, an old subscriber to the *Ploughman*, died of heart disease, Thursday morning, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock, at an age of a little over 77 years. The funeral service will take place Saturday, 2 P. M., at his late residence in Quincy, Mass.

Domestic Markets.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour.—Prices are weak and tend in buyers' favor, while the sales from first hands are continued to such lots as are required for present use. We quote supers at $5 00 ⅌ bbl; low common extras at $6 00@6 25 ⅌ bbl; Michigan flours at $7 25@7 50; Ohio and Indiana brands at $7 00 @7 50; straight spring wheats at $6 50@7 50 for medium and fancy, the latter an extreme price; fancy spring wheats at $8 00@9 25 ⅌ bbl.

Corn.—There continues to be a quiet market, with prices ranging from 60@65c ⅌ bush., including no grade new at the former price, and choice old high mixed at the latter figure.

Oats.—There is a limited demand at prices ranging from 43@49c for the various grades of mixed and white, including extra at the latter figure.

Mill Feed.—Sales are light at $17 50@18 50 ⅌ ton for Shorts and Feed, and $20 00@22 00 ⅌ ton for Middlings.

Poultry.—Market not so firm, and 15c is about the outside price for chickens, unless it is for something choice. Fowls range from 10@13c; chickens from 10@16c, and turkeys from 14@18c.

Vegetables.—There is a fairly steady market for Potatoes at 55@60c ⅌ bush for Eastern Rose and Prolifics, and 50@55c for Northern do. Sweet Potatoes are selling at $1 50@1 60 ⅌ bbl for Norfolks. Onions sell at $3 00 ⅌ bbl.

Fruit.—Winter fruit is firm at $2 00@2 50 ⅌ bbl., while common apples sell at $1 25@1 50. Cranberries are in fair demand at $4 50@6 00 ⅌ bbl for country and Cape. Grapes sell moderately at 4c ⅌ lb for Isabellas, and 6c for Catawbas.

Beans.—Mediums are firm and in good demand at $1 75@1 85 ⅌ bush, and pea beans are selling at $2 00@2 12½, with an occasional sale of something fancy at $2 15. Yellow eyes are in good demand at $2 00@2 15 ⅌ bush.

Hay and Straw.—Market firm at quotations. Straw is in fair request at full prices. We quote prime hay at $15 00@16 00 ⅌ ton, with now and then a sale of a fancy lot at $17 00; common and medium hay ranges from $11 00@14 00 ⅌ ton. Straw at $20 00 ⅌ ton.

Sugar.—Market firm for Raw, with a fair inquiry and sales of 862 bags and 1421 baskets Javas at 10c and 200 hhds St. Jago at 9¼c ⅌ lb. It is doubtful if fair and good refining can be purchased under 9@9¼c ⅌ lb. Refined sugars were comparatively quiet, with a somewhat easier feeling. We quote standard cube at 11¼c; powdered at 11¼c; granulated at 11¼c; confectioners' A at 11c; standard A at 10¾c; yellow grades at 9@9¾c., and golden yellow C at 8¾c ⅌ lb.

Cotton.—Market firm, in view of a higher market abroad, and a strong feeling at the ports, and with a fair inquiry prices close strong. We quote middling at 11¾@11⅞c; low middling at 11¼c., and ordinary at 10¾@11¼c; good ordinary at 11@11¼c., and ordinary at 10¼@10½c ⅌ lb, including upland and gulf.

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN.

Reported expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 13.

Amount of Stock at market:—

	Beeves.	Sheep.	Shoats	Fat Hogs.	Veals
This week	4545	13968		16323	88
Last week	5133	10840		15680	95
One yr ago	3802	10612		14800	40

Horses.............135

Prices.

Beef—per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, $6 50 @7 00; first quality, $5 75@6 25; second quality, $4 75@5 50; third quality, $4 25@4 50; a few choice single pairs, $7 25@ ; some of the poorest, bulls, &c., $3 75@4 00.

Working Oxen.—$110, 130@160; handy steers, $45@110 or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, $20, @35; extra, $40@50; farrow and dry, $ @ ; Fancy Cows, $55@60.

Stores.—This young cattle for farmers—yearlings $7 00@14 00; two-year olds, $11@26; three-year olds, $20@38.

Sheep, Wool—Per lb, live, 3 @3¼cts; extra, 4 @4½c. Sheep and Lambs ⅌ head, in lots, $2 00@4 00; Lambs @ c ⅌ lb. Sheared Sheep— @ c. Spring Lambs 4@5 c ⅌ lb.

Fat Hogs.—Per lb, 4¼@4½cts, live weight; Shotes, wholesale, @ c; retail, @ c. NY Pigs, @ Northern Dressed Hogs, 5½c.

Veal Calves.—4 @5 c. ⅌ lb.

Hides—Brighton, 8¼@9c ⅌ lb; country lots, 8 @8½

Calf Skins.—10@11c.

Tallow.—Brighton, 4¼@5c lb; country lots, 4 @4½

Pelts—$1@1 25 each; Country lots, $1@1 25.

Sheared Skins, c @ ; Lamb Skins, @ each.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Maine	833	2800	New York	58	1203
N. Hampshire	379	1443	R Island		
Vermont	427	2730	Western	2848	4800
Massachusetts			Canada		897
Connecticut					
Total				4545	13968
Left over				850	

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROAD.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	166	1263	Eastern	659	3000
Lowell	444	4653	Boston&Me.	124	252
Boston & Alb.	2848	4800	On foot&boats	304	
Total				4545	13968

Drovers & Droves.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle and Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep
Maine.			G Stearn	12	200
J L Bassett	10		J A Baldwin	2	30
H B Merry & Co	41		Tinker-Kenfield	25	150
A Hodges	5		Hall & Seaver	3	147
B F Simpson	39		P Thomas	8	100
Libby & Son	42		M G Flanders	8	17
Rackliff & Howe	100		R P Pollard	8	
Rackliff-Vickery	23		K Campbell	10	90
J S Richardson	70		Taylor & Harpin	3	80
Glines & Co	134		G Bemis	15	
W Jewett	9		C P Burke	9	
R Potter	20		Boynton-Mosley	5	87
French & Walker	21		C W Bragg	5	35
Thompson & McMasters	60		H C Goodrich		104
J F Connor	24		M T Shackett	78	13
S A Maxfield	84		G E Rowell		95
J Weiler & Son	15		Stocker & Sons		136
G Wells	36		H Ingerson	11	100
V & D Kimball	30		Ricker&Gilfillen	40	220
Mr Lancaster	4		S A Cleveland	14	41
E J Allen	16		I Morse		49
G W Hollis		2800	B B Chase		61
New Hampshire.			L E Buswell	7	30
G W Hollis		200	J H Thomas	7	
J W Cooper	26		J Quinlan	21	
H Gray	50		E N Bissell	21	
Mr Keaser	20		N H Sollace	18	
Dow & Moulton	30	100	G W Brownell	25	
J O Sanborn	30	154	L T Mallory		76
J H & B Weeks	6	110	Hastings-Morse	15	400
J H Dolan	16		H F Gilbert	8	110
C P Breck	10		**New York.**		
F J Adams	22		C R Wilson	24	170
A J Whitcher	22		D Fisher	9	83
M Pike	12		O C Robinson	10	233
B F Sawyer	4		G Sparrowhawk		189
Swain & Merrill	12	65	Flack & Son		147
Aldrich-Johnson	18		J McBride	5	252
J S Frye		138	B Hurlbert	10	84
G W Rowell		81	E Smith		150
A Foster	14		**Western States.**		
L T Call		66	A N Monroe	1488	
J C Marshall	25	252	Hathaway & Jackson	592	
A J Atherton	7		Swift Bros	192	
E F Adden	16	40	G H Hammond	336	
G A Harris	9		C Leavitt & son	48	
F P Brown	18		J Stetson	50	
I B Sargent	12	50	A White	57	
J W Taylor	10	50	F Jewett	61	
S Young	30		G W Hollis		3500
Vermont.			W C Hateleys	10	100
J D Prindle	10		**Canada.**		
H V Whipple	11	26	G Mooney		142
A B Edwards	19		Hastings & Morse		650
S M Flint	8	107	Goodnow-Murphy		105

WATERTOWN MARKET.

Union Market, Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1879.

A large army of cattle during the past two weeks have arrived, and it is a clear case that cattle are selling to-day at ½ to ¾c decline from the quotations three weeks ago. Not noticed so forcibly on the finest offerings as on the slim stuff of which there was quite a quantity. Says one butcher as he entered a lane, "Have you got any cheap Bologna beef?" this was an entirely new name given to slim beef, but the drover seemed to know what he meant, and told him he could hit his case, but this has been a serious market to the drovers; nobody wanted the coarse, common cattle, and they had to sacrifice more than they like to own up to, in order to close the sales. Some owners actually sell young cattle, the tail ends of their lots at ½c off from former rates, and they consider the cattle business, perhaps more particularly the country traffic, entirely unprofitable.

HOW CATTLE WERE SOLD AT UNION MARKET.

G. Barnes sold 5 choice fat cows to S. F. Wardbridge at 6c D W, to dress 700 lbs each; these were raised by Mr. B—, of Westminster, Vt.

S. E. Boswell sold 2 oxen, 28 0 lbs, at 4¼c live; 1 fat cow, dress 950 lbs at $30.

I. B. Sargent sold 2 likely oxen, 3550 lbs, at 7c D W; 3 pair cattle, girth 7 feet, at $105, $105 and $118.

H. N. Sollace sold 18 cattle, weighing 900 to to 1000 lbs each, at 3@3½c live.

R. P. Pollard sold 2 oxen to dress 2100 lbs, at 7c D W.

C. P. Breck sold 1 cow and heifer for milk, both had calves, at $81.

C. R. Wilson sold a splendid lot of 12 yearling bulls at $13 each, worth $15.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ⅌ lb ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	5 @5½	Light to fair	3½@4
Good to prime	4½@4¾	Slim	3 @3½

A few lots of premium steers cost.........5¼@5½

Brighton Market, Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 11 and 12, 1879.

We find at this market of fresh arrivals 3711 head of cattle against 3978 head last week, a sufficient quantity to create a glut. Some 700 head of the Western of last week lapped over on to this week, and when we left the grounds it looked as if there would be a considerable lapping over this week, or else give the property away. We find it decidedly the hardest market of the season on country stock, of course including the arrivals from the east. What to do with the cattle owners didn't know. One drover with 134 head said he had 130 too many; another drover was to have started with 21 head from Maine, and when loading his car seven head got astray, and he wished all the rest had this week. On Western cattle the market is off ½c live weight on common to fair kind of steers, and on even the best grades called choice cattle full ½c easier.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

NEW YARDS.

A. N. Monroe sold 21 steers, averaging 1,299 lbs, at 4¼c live; 52 steers, averaging 1,451 lbs, at 5¼c; 44 steers, averaging 57,730 lbs, at 4c; 23 steers, averaging 1,252 lbs, at 4¼c; 60 cattle, averaging 1,385 lbs, at 5½c; 22 steers, averaging 1,128 lbs, at $4.20; 56 steers, averaging 917 lbs, at 3¾c; 64 steers, averaging 1,127 lbs, at 4¼c; 27 steers, averaging 1,467 lbs, at 5½c.

J. Stetson & Co. sold 36 steers, averaging 1,288 lbs, at $4.65.

OLD YARDS.

Hathaway & Jackson sold 31 steers, averaging 31,770 lbs, at 3¾c; 18 steers, averaging 20,660 lbs, at 4c; 39 steers, averaging 43,589 lbs, at 3¾c; 18 steers, 21,420 lbs, at 4¼c.

Swift Bros. sold 31 steers, 39,130 lbs, at 4¼c; 65 steers, 85,690 lbs, at $4.90; 12 steers, 14,420 lbs, at 5c.

C. Leavitt & Son sold 10 steers averaging 1,345 lbs, at $4 90; 10 steers, averaging 1,254 lbs, at $4.80; 6 steers, averaging 1,150 lbs, at 4¼c.

Wm. Scollans sold 18 steers, averaging 19,050 lbs, at 4c; 10 steers, averaging 11,470 lbs, at $4.35. 24 steers, 25,000 lbs, at $4.20.

J. Stetson & Co. sold 17 steers, 20,160 lbs, at $4.55; 7 steers, 6,350 lbs, at $4.37½; 5 steers, averaging 1,085 lbs, at $4 70.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

No lack of sheep this week, about 14,000 head comprise the receipts, more than one half of the above number are handled by G. W. Hollis. Northern flocks were sold certainly at a discount, butchers were not disposed to pay full rates, *oh no!* could'nt do any such thing, were indifferent about buying at all, made offers early such as they were, but bid low, several flocks were sold early to outsiders such as country butchers, at about ½c off from last week, but later the bell began to move and flocks were closed out at ½c decline, rough on drovers but nevertheless the best they could do.

C. R. Wilson 168 sheep and lambs, gross weight 13,210 lbs at 4¼c ⅌ lb.

E. Smith sold an extra lot of sheep and lambs, average 102 lbs at 4½c.

H. C. Goodrich sold 104 head, a large proportion were lambs, average 76 lbs at 4c, his best bid.

G. Money sold to J. Faxon 40 lambs that weighed about 80 lbs, at a fancy price.

S. T. Cole sold 66 lambs, 4650 lbs at 4¼c and a slight fraction over.

STORECATTLE & WORKING OXEN

We have taken quite a variety of sales from the eastern drovers, which explains the state of the market, it has been a tough market for those with young cattle, this week's supply a great deal heavier than the demand.

H. B. Merry & Co., sold 4 three yrs old steers, gth 6 ft 2 in for $130 or $65 ⅌ pr.

A. Hodges sold 3 fat 2 yrs old heifers for $64, a little condition with the sale, the owners were to give back $1 if they did not dress 1300 lbs.

B. F. Simpson sold 4 three yrs old steers, 1800 lbs the pr at $60 each yoke, 3 nice 2 yrs old-heifers, average live 800 lbs at $89.

Libby & Son sold 3 oxen, 150 lbs each at 6¼c D. W. a nice matched pr of Durham 4 yrs old steers gth 7 ft, weighing 3000 lbs at $130, raised by farmer Wade of Athens, Me.

Rackliff & Vickery sold 2 three yrs old handy steers, gth 6 ft 3 in, 2200 lbs at $89, another pr 100 less weight at $75, 2 two yrs old heifers for $50.

Thompson & McMasters sold 4 two yrs old heifers at $19 each, 1 pr 2500 lb cattle gth 6 ft 6 in at $92, 1 pr, 2,800 lbs, gth 6 ft 10 in at $115.

J. Weiler & Son sold 2 two yrs old steers, average 800 lbs at $43.

S. A. Maxfield sold 5 two yrs old heifers, average 750 lbs at $90, 9 two yrs old heifers, 810 lbs each at 3½c live, 2 three yrs old steers 1700 lbs at $60.

J. T. Conner sold 4 two yrs old heifers at $15 each, 1 fat cow dress 650 lbs at $30.

Rackliff & Howe sold 8 beef cows and heifers to dress 550 at 5c D. W., 16 yearlings at $13 each, 20 two yrs old steers at $20 each, 10 two yrs old heifers at $16 each.

Glines & Weston sold 20 3 yrs old steers average 1100 lbs at $33 ⅌ head.

S. Young sold 3 prs of cattle, gth 6 ft 7 in, weight 2,550 lbs the pr at $95-$113-$115.

R. Potter sold 3 beef cows for $105, 1 pr of oxen at $275 live, 1 pr 3 yrs old steers to dress 750 lbs at 3c live.

NEW MILCH COWS.

A fair call for good and fairish cows. J. Welle sold a choice 4 year old springer at $45, 2 springers at $27,50 and $34, 1 farrow cow at $17.

Rackliff & Howe sold 3 springers for $80.

S. Young sold 1 springer at $38.

Rackliff & Vickery sold 1 good springer at $43, 3 at $27@$37 each, 1 farrow cow at $15.

French & Walker sold 1 cow and calf at $40.

Libby & Son sold 1 choice new milch cow and calf at $45, 3 new milch cows at $30 each.

H. B. Merry & Co. sold 2 cows and calves for $70 the pr.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.

Pigs, none at market, a large run of fat hogs 16,323 head, prices changed 4¼@4½c.

POULTRY.

10c is the top prices this week, with large assortments.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

Beeves.—The demand from the river towns has proved small, while the local business has been about as usual, a majority of the transactions being with the Eastern trade. The total sales foot up 2,044 head, which is a gain of 508 head over last week. One bunch of 165 prime Illinois steers, averaging 1,327 lbs, was disposed of by W. H. Monroe, at $5 20 ⅌ 100 lbs, that being the outside figure of the market for Cattle in bunches, and considerably above any other sale of the week. At the close of our report there was a good supply of Cattle left over at the yards, and with no anticipation of much business the feeling was weak and the prospects not at all improved. The through shipments for the week are 210 loads to Brighton, 214 to New York and 35 to Providence.

We quote prices: Premium $5 00@5 25; extra $4 50@5 00; first quality $4 00@4 50; second quality $3 50@3 75; third quality $2 25@2 75; inferior $1 50@2 00.

Milch Cows.—The sales here have included not more than a dozen Milkers, all told, on which prices ranging from $30 00@45 00 have been realized. This is about the main ruling for good to extra Cows, except a sale now and then of an extra Milker in a retail way.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep have been in light demand, and the general ruling shows no decided change. The few sales made embraced fair to prime Sheep, on which from 4@4½c ⅌ lb was obtained, the latter being the outside price for good weights. We quote as the main ruling for Sheep: Common to fair, 3¼@4c; fair to good, 4@4¼c, and extra, 4½@4¾c ⅌ lb. The Lamb trade, owing to heavy supplies, has exhibited considerable weakness ever since the opening of the market, and we note a decline of ½c ⅌ lb as compared with the ruling of the last market. There has been a fair run of State stock, the main supply, however, coming from Canada, most of the sales being of the latter class. At this writing the market is very quiet, the closing quotations being as follows: Common to fair, 4 @4½c; fair to good, 4¾@5c., and extra, 5@5¼c ⅌ lb.—*Albany Journal.*

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Cattle.—Of fair to strictly choice native and graded steers, the supply was moderate, and the prices paid by shippers did not differ materially from former figures, the best offerings selling at $4 75@4 95 ⅌ 100 lbs; good to choice second class do at $4 50@4 70; fair to good smooth steers of the lighter weights at $4 00@4 40, and common to only medium fleshy qualities at $3 40@3 90. Butchers' stock, including cows, heifers, and mixed stuff ranged all the way from $2 00@3 00, according to quality with ordinary to good fair cows chiefly at $2 25@2 75.

Hogs.—Closing quotations stood at $3 60@3 90 ⅌ 100 lbs for fair to extra heavy shipping grades,—the outside for Philadelphias,—at $3 40 @3 70 for mixed to choice heavy packing; hogs at $3 50@3 60 for fair to good light, and at $2 75 @3 25 for skips and inferior offerings of all weights, according to quality.

Sheep.—The demand was active to the extent of the supply, during the past week, with city butchers, as usual, the principal buyers. We quote prime to extra heavy fat grades at $4 00 @4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs; fair to good butchers' sheep at $3 25@3 75, and common to medium at $2 50@3 00.—*Prairie Farmer.*

QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON.

Retail Prices.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending Nov. 15.

BEEF, &c.

Corrected by Holden & Glidden, Nos. 49 and 51.

Sirloin Steak, lb	25 @28	Beef Liver	8 @10
Rump Steak	25 @30	Beef Tongue	10 @15
Round Steak	12 @15	Corned Beef	6 @12
Rib Roast	15 @20	Smoked Beef	23 @26
Chucks, &c.	6 @12	Beef Tongue, salt	14 @16
Tripe	10 @12		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Corrected by Levi Flint & Co., No. 28.

Fresh Pork, ⅌ lb	8 @9	Smoked Should's	7 @8
Clear Salt Strips	8 @9	Smoked Ribs	7 @8
Single Ham	10 @11	Sausages	8 @9
Corned Shoulders	6 @7	Pigs' Feet	8 @9
Briskets	7 @8	Lard, leaf	7 @8

Veal and Mutton.

Corrected by L. B. Hiscock, Nos. 9 & 11.

Veal, leg	15 @18	Mutton, legs	12 @16
Veal, shoulder	5 @9	Mutton, should's	10 @12
Lamb, ⅌ lb	8 @15	Sp'g Lamb, lb	8 @15

Butter, Cheese, &c.

Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., Nos. 79 & 81.

BUTTER.		Fair to good do	10 @11
Prime	37 @40	Farm	8 @12
Choice, ⅌ lb	32 @35	EGGS.	
Medium	25 @30	Cape	@28
		Eastern	@25
CHEESE.		Northern	@22
Prime Factory	14 @16	Western	@20

Poultry, Game, &c.

Corrected by N. Robbins, Nos. 33 & 35.

Turkeys, lb	18 @20	Pigeons, stall fed, doz	3 00@
Chickens, sp'g	17 @20	Philadel. squabs	@2 50
Fresh Fowls	16 @18	Widgeon, pair	@75
Geese, common	15 @18	Teel, ⅌ pair	@75
Geese, Mong'l	20 @	Snipe, dozen	@2 00
Geese, wild	1 25 @1 50	Peep, dozen	@
Ducks, common ⅌ lb	18 @20	Brant, ⅌ pair	@
Ducks, blk, pr	1 00 @1 25	Yellow Legs, doz	@
Quail, ⅌ doz	0 00 @3 00	Plover, dozen	@
Grouse, pr	@1 25	Rabbits, each	@15
Partridges, pr	1 00 @1 25	Venison, ⅌ lb	15 @20
Eng. Pheasants, ⅌ pair	@	Antelope	@
Wild Squabs	@	Pigs, roasting	1 50@2 50

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected by Whitman B. Smith, Nos. 97 & 99.

Apples—		Tomatoes, qt.	@10
Table, peck	50 @	Do. Berm'da, bus	@
Baldwins, pk	@25	Tomatoes, can	@15
Russets	@	Citrons, each	15 @20
Dried, ⅌ lb	6 @10	VEGETABLES.	
Pears—		Potatoes, bush	50 @75
Table, pck	50 @1 00	Sweet Pot's, lb	@3
Cooking, pk	37 @50	Turnips, bush	50 @
Grapes—		Beets, bush	50 @
Concord, lb	@	Beans—	
Isabella, lb	@	White, dry, pk	50 @87
Catawba, lb	6 @8	Lima, quart	@25
Blk Hamburg lb	50 @75	Cabbages	6 @10
Malaga, lb	15 @25	Carrots, peck	@20
Oranges—		Parsnips, pk	@37
Havana, doz	37 @50	Onions, per pk	@38
Florida	@	Cauliflowers	20 @30
Jamaica	@60	Celery, ⅌ root	10 @15
Messina	@	Lettuce ⅌ head	3 @5
Valencia	@	Squashes—	
Lemons, doz	15 @25	Hubbard, lb	1¼ @2
Bananas, doz	20 @25	Marrow	@1
Peaches, can	20 @25	Turban	1 @1½
Whortleberries ⅌ can	20 @25	Cucumbers, ea	@
Cocoanuts, each	6 @10	Egg Plants, new	10 @15
Cranberries, pk	50 @75	Herbs, gr'n, b'h	@5
Chestnuts, pk	75 @1 00	Pickles ⅌ gallon—	
Shellbarks, pk	75 @1 00	Cucumbers	@50
Sweet Cider, ⅌ gallon	15 @20	Martinos	@
Potatoes, Bermuda peck	@	Limes	37 @50
Bermuda Onions, new, peck	@	Lychesse Nuts, imp, box	@
		per doz	@
		Rhubarb, lb	@
		Artichokes, pk	@50

Neufchatel Cheese, dozen	@1 00
Green Peas, ⅌ peck	@
Green Corn, dozen	@
Blueberries, quart	@
Raspberries, quart	@
Cherries, lb	@
Tomatoes, peck	37@ 50
Asparagus, per bunch	@
Olives ⅌ gallon	1 00@1 50
Watermelons, each	@
Strawberries, per basket	@
New Squash	@
Pineapples	@
Peaches, natives, per basket	@

Fish, &c

Corrected by Walker & Rich, Nos. 113 & 117.

Bass, ⅌ lb	17 @20	Shad	@
Blue Fish	@8	Pickerel, lb	@12
Codfish, fresh	5 @6	Perch, doz	@15
Haddock—		White Fish	@17
Fresh, lb	6 @8	Salmon Trout	@
Smoked	@	Brook Trout, lb	@
Halibut, ⅌ lb—		Sword Fish, lb	@12
Fresh	@12½	Lobsters, lb	@8
Smoked	@12½	Frogs' Legs, dz	@25
Fins	@12½	Herring, salt doz	@20
Cusk, ⅌ lb	@6	Herring, smok., ⅌ doz	@
Mackerel, each	5 @15	Tongues and Sounds, ⅌ lb	@8
Mackerel, lb, Spanish	@	Scollops, q'ts	@1
Eels	12 @	Oysters, solid, ⅌ gallon	@3
Smelt	17 @20	Clams, gallon	@10
Flounders	@	Quohaugs, solid, ⅌ quart	@7
Salmon ⅌ lb—		Tautog	@4
Fresh	30 @35		
Smoked	@20		
Pickled	@12½		
Soft Shelled Crabs, dozen	— —@		

Wholesale Prices.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef, &c.

Corrected by Holden & Glidden, Nos. 49 & 51.

Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl, cash	12 00 @13 00	Family, bbl	12 00 @14 00
		Tongues, bbl	25 00 @28 00

Pork, Lard, &c.

Corrected by Levi Flint & Co., No. 28.

Pork, Boston ex Clear, bbl	13 50 @14 00	Ohio Prime	10 00 @11 00
Boston No. 1 per bbl	@14 00	Lard, ⅌ lb	8 @8½
Boston Ex.	13 50 @14 50	Ohio leaf, lb	8 @8½
Ohio ex. cl'r	11 00 @12 00	Hams, Bos'n	9½@10
Ohio Mess	10 00 @12 00	Hogs, whole	5½@6

Veal and Mutton.

Corrected by L. R. Hiscock, Nos. 9 & 11.

Calves, ⅌ lb	7 @9	Lamb	@
Sheep, ⅌ lb	@	Do. Spring, lb	9 @13

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., No. 79.

BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
Prime, fall	35 @38	Fine Factory	12½@13½
Choice dairy	@33	Fair to good do	10 @12
Fair to gd	20 @25	Farm	@
Common	@	EGGS.	
Choice West'n	28 @30	Eastern	@22
Fair to good do	20 @25	Northern	@21
Choice old	@	Western	16 @18
Common	@	Cape	23 @25
Creamery, prime, fall make	35@ 40		
" summer make	30@ 33		

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected by Whitman B. Smith, No. 97 & 99.

FRUIT.		Jacksons	1 25 @1 75
Apples, bbl	1 50 @3 00	Onions, bbl	2 25 @2 50
Cranberries, bbl		Beans, white—	
Country	4 00 @5 00	Medium, bu	1 50 @1 75
Cape	5 00 @5 50	Pea, bush	1 75 @1 90
Lemons, b'x	4 00 @5 00	Squashes, cwt—	
Oranges, box	5 00 @0 00	Hubbard ⅌ ton	00 00 @20 00
Havana, bbl	@	Marrow ⅌ ton	17 00 @18 00
Florida, box	00 @	Turban	00 00 @
Messina	000 @0 00	Pickles, bbl—	
VEGETABLES.		Cucumber	5 00 @10 00
Potatoes, bbl—		Limes	@
Early Rose	1 50 @2 00		
Common	1 50 @2 00		
Olives ⅌ gallon	1 00 @1 50		

BOSTON HAY MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Country, new	16 00@17 00	Salt Hay, ton	8 00@ 9 00
Old Hay, ton	0 00@ 00 00	Straw, hund	1 20@1 25

BOSTON SEED MARKET.

Corrected by J. Breck & Son, 51 North Market St.

Barley, bush	1 25 @1 50	Hung'n Grass, bush	@
Buckwht, ⅌ bush	90 @1 00	Millet, bush	1 20 @1 30
Clover, White Dutch, Imp.	30 @	Red Top, sak	2 95 @3 10
Clover, Red	10 @11	R.I. Bent, bu	2 50 @2 60
Flax Seed	@	Winter Rye, ⅌ bush	1 00 @
Fowl Meadow, ⅌ bushel	1 25 @	Ky. Blue Grass	1 25
Herds Grass, ⅌ bush	2 70 @3 00	Orch'd Grass, ⅌ bush	1 95 @
Alsike Clover	25	Golden Millet, bush	1 40

Directory Column.

PROMINENT BUSINESS HOUSES IN BOSTON.

The Business Houses appearing under the several classifications in this column are among the best and most reliable in the city.

ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
AARON R. GAY & CO., 130 State St.

APOTHECARIES.
R. F. BRADBURY, 443 WashingtonSt.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
Wadsworth Br's & Howland, 76 Wash'n St.

BEEF, Etc.
M. J. COPELAND, 70 & 72 F. H. Market.
WM. CROSBY, 60 Fan. Hall Market.
A. D. ROGERS, (wholesale) 46 N. Market.

WHOLESALE PROVISIONS.
CHARLES DANA & CO., 52 N. Mark't St.

BEEF AND PORK.
HOLDEN & GLIDDEN, 49 F. H. Market.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.
KELLUM & PEIRCE, 31 N. Market St.
AMOS KEYES & CO., 26 Blackstone St.
HILTON BROS. & CO., Cellar, 3 F. H. Mt.
BENTON, CAVERLY & CO., 7 N. Markt.
J. W. RANDALL, 9 Nor. Market St.

BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY.
J. F. Hutchinson & Co., 177 & 179 So. Market.
Harrison Aldrich, 112 So. Market St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
N. A. MOSES, 43 Tremont Street.
EDW. P. WHITE, 23 Tremont Row.
G. LAMKIN, 9 Tremont Row.

BAGS AND TRUNKS.
J. L. TYLER, 26 Avon St.

BIBLES & SUNDAY SCH'L SUPPLIES
H. L. HASTINGS, 47 Cornhill.

COFFEE AND TEA.
AR-SHOWE & CO., 25 Union St.
ORIENTAL TEA CO., 85 to 89 Court St.

NEW & SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES.
S. A. STEWART, 63 Sudbury St.

COMMISSION PRODUCE.
SAYRE & COSDEN, 138 Blackstone St.
LEARNARD & CO., 108 So. Market St.

CROCKERY CHINA AND GLASS.
ABRAM FRENCH & CO., 89 Franklin.
NICKERSON & MILLER, 22 Merch. Row.
NORCROSS & MELLEN, 14 Merchants Row.
NICHOLSON, FROST & CO., 14 S Mkt St.
H. P. CALDWELL, 217 Tremont St.

DRY GOODS.
Hogg, Brown & Taylor, 477 & 481 Wash'n St.
C. F. HOVEY & CO., 33 Summer Street.
R. & J. GILCHRIST, 5 & 7 Winter St.
SHEPARD, NORWELL & CO., 26 Winter

DYE HOUSES.
MALDEN DYE HOUSE, 8 Hanover St.

DRY & PICKLED SALT FISH.
FRANKLIN SNOW & CO., 176 Atlantic Avenue, (head of T wharf.)

EXTRACTS AND COLOGNES.
JOS. BURNETT & CO., 27 Central.

ENGRAVINGS CHROMOS, Etc.
CHAS. E. MEYER & CO., 64 Wash. St.

FERTILIZERS.
BOWKER FERT. CO., 43 Chatham St.
Glidden & Curtis, Agents for Pacific Guano Co., Tremont Bank Building, cor. State & Congress sts.

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Wadsworth Bros. & Howland, 76 Wash'n.
A. L. CULLER & CO., 147 Milk Street.
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WOODWARD & BROWN, 592 Wash'n
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Reading Rooms, Library, Study, Gymnasium, Union Coffee Room, 18 BoylstonSt.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Reading Room, Parlor, Library, Lectures, Gymnasium, &c. $1.00 pr. year.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

The market is steady for mess at $12 00@12 50, and there is a fair inquiry for clear Pork at $14 50 ⅌ bbl. Lard is easy and prices are a shade lower, sales having been made at 7¼@7⅜c. Beef is firmer and prices show a little higher range. There is a fair demand for Smoked Hams and the market is steady at quotations.

We quote extra prime Pork at $10 25@10 50 mess do. at $12 00@12 50; Boston clear at $14 00 ⅌ bbl; and backs at $14 00@15 00 ⅌ bbl. Lard at 7¾@8¼c ⅌ lb for Boston. Naphey's kettle rendered leaf Lard at 10c ⅌ lb for 2 lb pails, 9¾c for 3 lb do., 9½c for 5 lbs, 9¼c for 10 lbs, and 10¼c for 1 lb cups. Fairbanks' kettle rendered leaf Lard at 9¾c for 3 lb pails, 9¼c for 5 lbs do., 9¼c for 10 lbs do., 10¼c for 1 lb cups, 10¼c for 1-lb pints. Boston Hams 9@9½c; Western at 9¼@9¾c for plain and 10¼@11c for fancy canvassed. Beef at $10 00@11 00 for mess; $11 00@11 50 for extra mess, and $12 50@13 00 ⅌ bbl for choice family plate.

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

Market very firm for all grades, and prices are strengthening. Fine creameries are scarce and firm at 37@38c ⅌ lb, and good ones sell at 30@32c. Fine fall-made butter sells at 32@35c; choice straight dairies at 28@31c; fair to good do, at 25@27c; choice Western dairy at 27@31c., and ladle-packed butter at 20@26c ⅌ lb.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs.—Strong at $2 75@3 70.

DR. J. A. SHERMAN,

AND THE ONLY DR. SHERMAN known to the public for the past 35 years or more for his successful method of treating Rupture, is now at his branch office, Boston, where those afflicted with Rupture wishing to obtain the benefit of his experience and remedies may consult him daily for a limited period. The afflicted must beware of impostors and remember that DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S OFFICE is 43 Milk St., Boston; Principal Office, 251 Broadway, New York. mh22

RUPTURE.

ITS CERTAIN CURE.

No man is safe who has a rupture, no matter how insignificant he may consider it, for every man who has died from it once flattered himself that it was but a trifling ailment; and every man who now suffers from it and the injury of trusses to such an extent that life has no enjoyments, once regarded it as unworthy special attention. It is not a standstill affliction; it is steadily progressive, even unto death; and he is wise who takes the necessary steps to be effectually relieved of it before the day of suffering and gloom comes upon him.

DR. J. A. SHERMAN,

AND THE ONLY DR. SHERMAN known to the public for his successful method of treating Rupture for the past thirty-five years or more is now at his Branch office, 43 Milk Street, Boston, where those afflicted with Rupture, wishing to obtain the benefit of his experience and remedies, may consult him daily for a limited period.

HIS BOOK on Rupture gives the most reliable proofs from distinguished professional gentlemen, clergymen and merchants of his successful practice and popularity therefrom throughout this country and the West Indies for the past thirty-five years or more.

The afflicted should read it and inform themselves. It is illustrated with photographic likenesses of extremely bad cases before and after cure, and mailed to those who send 10 cents.

W. A. HOPKINS

WRITES TO A BOSTON INQURER:

W. R. KIMBALL, Esq:

Dear Sir: Your letter received and contents noted. I was fully cured of rupture by Dr. Sherman about ten years ago; have been a sound man ever since. You may rest assured there is no humbug about the doctor; that I can vouch for myself. If you are ruptured I would advise you to place yourself under his treatment, for I know you will never have cause to regret it. Respectfully yours,

W. A. HOPKINS,
Ninth National Bank.

New York, March 8, 1879.

A Boston Patient Writes:

DR. SHERMAN:

Dear Sir—I write to inform you of the condition of my rupture. I am getting along well, and believe that I will be wholly cured by next fall. Please send me a bottle of your compound, as I have but enough left for a few days. Yours truly,

JAMES MISOCHI,
37 North square.

Boston, June 24, 1879.

Mrs. H. Carsley Writes:

DR. J. A. SHERMAN:

Dear Sir—Since Mr. Carsley saw you in Boston, I have been improving: have had no pain or trouble with my rupture since the 22d day of February. The appliance is very easy and comfortable, and, although I have worked harder all the spring than for years, my health is very much improved. I am very grateful to God that He is blessing the means prepared by you for my relief and the hope of a final cure.

MRS. HIRAM CARSLEY.

Lynn, Mass., June 20, 1879.

Dr. Kurley to a Boston Inquirer:

W. H. PRESCOTT, Esq., Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir—For the last year I have been living at Ferguson, Mo. Yours of the 7th inst. to hand this A. M., inquiring about Dr. J. A. Sherman's treatment. If you have a hernia, or rupture sometimes called, go, by all means, and consult Dr. Sherman. He has the most perfect cure for it I have ever met with. He made a perfect cure upon my wife. If you see Dr. Sherman, present my regards, tell him to write to me. Yours respectfully,

R. M. KURLEY, M. D.

Ferguson, Mo., Feb. 11, 1879.

Another Boston Patient Writes.

DR. J. A. SHERMAN:

Dear Sir: I now write to let you know about my rupture. I am getting along finely. I have not the least pain or trouble, no matter how hard I work. I have no more pain in my back; it has all left me entirely. Please send me a bottle of the Curative Compound. I have been examined by several doctors and they say the treatment is a good thing, and lucky for me to get it, as in my business I have so much hard work—strapping and lifting. I keep your book on the parlor table, as our house is largely patronized by travelling agents and merchants. The book has been looked over so much it is soiled. Please send me another. I received your treatment March 5, 1879. Respectfully yours,

FRANCIS FAGG, No. 1 Wesley Place.

Boston, Mass., June 22, 1879.

TRUSSES.

The fallacy of curing rupture by trusses has been fully established by the experience of past ages. There is certainly no truss that will radically cure confirmed ruptures, or that can be truly considered if worn any length of time, other than injurious.

What is the truss but a half-hoop, gripping steel or iron band provided on each end with pads to press simultaneously on the back or abdomen? What must be the effect of the pads? Are they not heating and debilitating on the back and walls of the abdomen? Is not the ceaseless force of the main spring, beating the pads towards each other, attended with fearful results? Look for a moment into the structure of man, the location of the organs, and you will say with us that the kidneys, the bladder, the tendons, the spleen, the vertebræ and the lumbar regions, must, sooner or later, be seriously affected by the continued pressure of the truss, and manhood destroyed ere the victim has reached the prime of life.

Let us see the following example: Fill for instance a sack, as the abdomen is filled, and clasp it with one of those so-called radical cure trusses, and you will see the terrible indentations made by the pressure. It is in this way that the constant severe embrace or grip of the truss exhausts the muscular fibre and inflicts irreparable injury upon the organs completely destroying their functions; in a word, making the young old, and the old useless.

RUPTURE.

FEARFUL AILMENTS ARISING FROM RUPTURE AND TRUSSES.

The following are some of the dreadful maladies resulting from the displacement of the Viscera in Rupture, and which are aggravated by the truss, when used to support the rupture.

RUPTURE BECOMES INFLAMED and STRANGULATED, the early symptoms of which are colic pains, rumbling in the bowels, great anxiety, and, when reaching its full stage, equalled by the horrors of hydrophobia.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE EVENTUAL NERVOUS DEBILITY, impaired memory, indifference to amusements and stirring recreation necessarily conducive to health and the prolongation of life.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTIONS, among the most deplorable of which is Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, depressed and irritated condition of the bladder, some of the premonitory symptoms of which are occasional lassitude, drowsiness, back ache, frequent disposition to urinate, and increasing indifference and inability to the social enjoyments of life.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES CAUSE gradual and imperceptible undermining of the constitution, impairing the digestive functions, and thereby inducing fevers of the worst type.

RUPTURE AND TRUSSES tax the energies and capacities of man to a greater or less extent in every stage of life, both in his physical and social relations and mental devotions, and in the physical and mental pursuance of his business. In a word, it makes a man less than man, and when, from one or the other of the foregoing afflictions, he begins to realize his mortifying condition, he indeed becomes a creature of commiseration.

The cure of rupture is effected by Sherman's method, without an operation, simply by external local applications, both mechanical and medicinal, made daily by the patient, who can perform any kind of labor during the treatment, with safety from the danger of inflamed rupture, and without interfering with the cure.

Books with photographic likeness of bad cases, before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents.

Dr. Sherman will be at his Boston Office on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, and at New York Saturday, Monday and Tuesday of each week.

Boston Office, 43 Milk Street.

Principal Office, 251 Broadway, N. Y.

nov1

CATTLE MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK.

Beeves.—The market is worse if possible than on any former day for the last three months, and sellers were forced to accept a further reduction equal to ½c; no Texas cattle on sale; rough Missouri oxen, 6c; a large number of light native steers from Baltimore, 7@7½c; fair to good native steers, 8@9c; prime and extra, 9½@9¾c., with about 50 fancy at 9¾c., and 2 car-loads at 10c. Exporters used 400 at 8@9¼c.

Sheep.—The market is a shade better for prime, but very dull for ordinary; sheep, 3@5c, with a car-load of choice wethers, 131 lbs, for export, at 5¼c; lambs ranged at 4½@5½c.

Swine.—Market dull for live, at $3 80@4 15; sales 6 car-loads at $4 00@4 12½.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Cattle.—Market dull and declining; shippers' grades fell 1½c from last week's prices, and butchers' stock was fully 50c lower; sales of choice to best steers, $4 75@5 12½; good shippers, $4 10@4 55; fair to medium, $3 50@3 80; butchers', $3 00@3 45.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sales, fair to good Western sheep, $3 50@3 85.

Hogs.—Market dull, and prices advanced. Yorkers, $3 75@3 85; medium and heavy, $3 65@3 90; common light, $3 65@3 90; heavy ends, $3 30@3 50.

ST. LOUIS.

Cattle.—Choice heavy shipping, $4 40@4 70; light do., $4 10@4 35; native butchers', $3 25@4 00; cows and heifers, $2 25@3 25; grass Texans, $2 25@3 12½; feeders, $3 50.

Sheep.—Still scarce and wanted; fair to good muttons, $3 25@3 60; choice to fancy, $3 75@4 00; exports, $4 25.

Hogs.—Active and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3 40@3 50; packing, $3 45@3 65; butchers' to selects, $3 60@3 75.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Cattle.—Supply fair and of all grades; prices were fully 10c lower; local speculators and the canners were the leading operators.

Hogs.—Shippers and packers operated to a liberal extent; values steady; stockers, $2 75@3 00; rough, $3 10@3 40; mixed packing, $3 45@3 60; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3 50@3 55; butchers' and select heavy, $3 60@3 75.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

Cattle.—Supply liberal, but mostly common to medium grades, which are sold out at ½c off last week; good to extra are in light supply and hard to sell, and a good part yet unsold; good to extra, $4 75@5 00; fair, $3 75@4 00; common, $3 00@3 50.

Hogs.—Yorkers, $3 55@3 70; Philadelphias, $3 90@4 10.

Sheep.—Selling dull at $2 50@4 00.

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle.—Native shippers, $3 25@4 35; native stockers and feeders, $2 40@3 30; native cows, $1 75@2 60; Colorados, $2 30@3 10; Texas, $1 75@2 60.

Hogs.—Choice, $3 25@3 30; light shipping, and mixed packing, $3 00@3 20.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs.—Quiet; common, $2 80@3 40; light, $3 45@3 65; packing, $3 60@3 75; butchers', $3 75@3 85.

BOSTON CHEESE MARKET.

Market firm, and there is a fair demand at 13@13½c ⅌ lb for strictly fine cheese, and 11½@12c for fair to good.

BOSTON EGG MARKET.

Market steady at 23c for Eastern eggs; 22@23c for Northern and P. E. I., and 18@21c for Western.

☞ The *North American Review* for November opens with a series of replies, by Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Lucy Stone and Wendell Phillips, to Mr. Parkman's article on "The Woman Question," which appeared in the October number. They are united under the title, "The Other Side of the Woman Question," and give a very complete presentation of the arguments in favor of extending the right of suffrage to women. The second paper is an attack on Malthusianism, Darwinism, and Pessimism, by Professor Francis Bowen, of Harvard College. The writer declares that Malthusianism has no advocates, that Darwinism stands completely refuted by the facts of nature, and that in the despair of Pessimism we witness the worst consequences of the Malthusian theory. This essay will be enjoyed by those who like discussion in which no quarter is given or taken. "A Page of Political Correspondence," which follows, is a collection of letters written by Mr. Stanton to ex-President Buchanan at the beginning of Mr. Lincoln's administration, and now for the first time given to the public. They give in very plain terms the writer's opinion of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, and of the measures taken by the government to resist the secessionists. Part IV. of "The Diary of a Public Man" treats chiefly of the relinquishment of Fort Sumter, Mr. Seward's negotiations with Virginia, the progress of events at Richmond and Montgomery, and the plan of a peace convention. Another interview with Mr. Lincoln is described, in which the President made several of those characteristic remarks which caused him to be so much misunderstood by those about him when he first came into power, but are now quoted as proofs of his shrewdness and ability. Professor Arthur L. Perry contributes a clearly written essay on "Tariff Reactions," in which he insists that every form of protection must operate calamitously in time. The concluding article is a review of "Some Recent Works of Fiction," by Edward Eggleston.

☞ Messrs. Lee & Shepard have just added another volume to their series of "Young Folks Books of History," *Magellan*, or the first voyage round the world, by George M. Towle, the favorite writer for the young. It is full of well told and interesting adventure, and will be found instructive and interesting for boys.

☞ Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, have just issued a most admirable collection of Songs, Quartets and Choruses, for Sunday Schools and devotional meetings, entitled *White Robes*. It is a neat, well-bound book, containing one hundred and twenty five of choice and select pieces.

GET OUT DOORS!

The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidney and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

New Advertisements.

FLOUR

GRAIN — AT WHOLESALE — HEN AND FEED

LOW PRICES — FOR CASH — AND RETAIL

Wheat,
Wheat Screenings,
Barley,
Buckwheat,
Mixed Feed,
Corn,
Meal,
Oats,
Bone,
Oyster Shells,
Egyptian Egg Producer,
Guy's Plant Producer,
Etc., etc.

C. G. BROCKWAY & CO. 139 FRIEND ST BOSTON — C. G. BROCKWAY & CO 139 PORTLAND ST BOSTON

Single Barrels at Wholesale Prices, Delivered and Warranted.

TRY US ONCE.

[illegible] C. G. BROCKWAY & CO.

HAY CUTTERS,

Vegetable Cutters.

Our **Victor Cutter** is the best lever cutter in the market for hay, straw and stalks. The same is true of our **Vegetable Cutter** for roots.

Whittemore Bros.,

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

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ENGLISH DUPLEX LAMPS.

R. HOLLINGS & CO.,

545 & 547 WASHINGTON ST.,

OFFER

New and Elegant Designs for

PARLOR AND READING LAMPS,

in **French Porcelain, Cloisonne, Faience and Kioto Ware. These Lamps are fitted with the celebrated**

ENGLISH DUPLEX BURNER,

the most powerful kerosene illuminator known, and with the Moehring Argand Burner, which is warranted to give twice the light of a Student Lamp, and as a substitute for coal gas is highly recommended.

Also, a large variety of **French and Japanese SHADES and Turkish Lamp Mats.**

545 & 547 Washington St.,

nov15-1t NEAR BOSTON THEATRE.

Marblehead Seed Farm to Let.

The large Seed Farm in Marblehead, occupied for the last twelve years by Hon. J. J. H. Gregory. The land is thorough drained, very fertile and under the best and highest cultivation. This Farm has won more Society Premiums for crops than any other in Essex County. Apply to ISAAC C. WYMAN, No. 33 School Street, office R., or at Forest River, Salem. nov15-tf

SMALL FARM AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. 28 acres of productive land, eleven in mowing, the rest pasture and woodland, 1½ miles from W. Epping Station (Concord and Portsmouth R. R.,) 1½ miles from Ex-Governor Prescott's residence; good two-story House, painted and blinded, 10 rooms, with L, piazza, washroom, woodshed, &c., connected; good Barn, 37x50, with cellar sheds. Will sell now for less than cost of buildings. Address DANA C. BARBER, West Epping, N. H. nov15-3t

For Sale.

HIGH CLASS BERKSHIRE PIGS from the *best strains* and imported stock. Young Boars fit for service. The public are cordially invited to inspect the stock.

Winning Farm, Billerica, Mass.

JOHN M. BAILEY, Proprietor.

nov15-tf A. A. SOUTHWICK, Manager.

50 Chromo, Snowflake and Lace Cards, with name, 10c. 40 all chromos, 10c. Star Printing Co., Northford, Ct. nov15-26t*

PURDY'S RECORDER for pigeon fruit and flowers. Specimen free. *Speaks for itself.* Address PURDY, of Palmyra, N. Y. nov15-2t

Wide Awake Pleasure Book F.

THE VOLUME FOR THE HOLIDAYS

1879-80.

More attractive than any previous volume.

(NOW READY.)

Chromo Board Covers, $1,25. Full Cloth, $1,75.

Boston: D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers.

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JUST OUT:

BELLS OF CORNEVILLE.

A handsome and complete edition of the "Bells of Corneville" by Planquette, is now ready; and as the music, the acting, scenery and costuming are quite within the reach of amateurs, it is sure to be extensively given and enjoyed. Pretty, lively French village scenes, contrasting with events in the haunted castle, make a spirited combination. Words unobjectionable. Price, $1.50.

WHITE ROBES, the new Sunday School Song Book, by Abbey and Munger, bids fair to be one of the most successful books of its class, as it is undeniably one of sweetest and best. It will pay to buy one, if only to sing from at home. Price 30 cents.

VOICE OF WORSHIP, (L. O. EMERSON.) $9 per dozen.
THE TEMPLE, (W. O. PERKINS.) $9 per doz.
NEW METHOD FOR SINGING CLASSES, (A. N. JOHNSON.) $6 per dozen.
The above are our three newest Singing School Books. The first two have a full set of tunes for Choirs.

See full lists of New Sheet Music, every week in the *Musical Record*. That is the way to keep well informed of all new issues. Mailed for 6 cents.

Wait for these books, (almost through the press.)
TEMPERANCE JEWELS. J. H. Tenney.
AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK.
PARLOR ORGAN INSTRUCTION BOOK. A. N. Johnson.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

nov15-tc

New Advertisements.

PARKER & GANNETT

Are offering to the Farmers and Trade the following seasonable goods, at lowest cash prices:

HAY CUTTERS.

Patent Self-Sharpening, Hide Roll, Lever.

VEGETABLE CUTTERS.

Wellington's, Clark's,

CORN SHELLERS,

Right Hand, Premium, Clinton.

Burt's Horse Powers, Saw Tables,
Wood Splitters, Lard Presses,
Meat Choppers,
Sausage Fillers, &c. &c. &c.

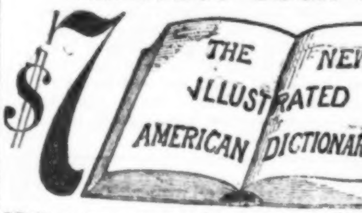
AT THEIR

Agricultural Warehouse,

49 North Market St., and
46 Merchants Row,
BOSTON, MASS.

nov15

CHEAPEST BOOK IN THE WORLD!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THE NEW ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN DICTIONARY.
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Photo-Eng. Co. Boston

Containing **30,000** Words, **DOUBLE COLUMN PAGES** and illustrated with 250 engravings. **Orthography, Pronunciation and Definitions** according to the best **English and American Lexicographers.** Very handsomely bound in **Cloth** and **Gilt**, sent **Free** to every reader of this advertisement upon receipt of

30 Cents to pay postage and other expenses. This great offer is good for **60 days** only, and is made solely for the purpose of introduction. But two Dictionaries will be sent to one address for Fifty Cents. Order now. Enclose thirty cents in currency or postage stamps, and mention this paper, and address

nov8-1t **N. F. JONES, ASHLAND, MASS.**

GATES'

GARGET CURE.

For the Cure and Prevention of Garget in Cattle.

Teats Partially Destroyed, Restored to their Natural Condition. Kernels in Teats or Udder Removed Speedily and Surely. All Stringy Substances or bunches in Bag removed by from 1 to 2 bottles. Blood or Sediment in Milk, from 1 dose to 1 bottle.

SOLD BY

JOHN B. GATES,

17 Harvard St.,

WORCESTER, MASS.

If your medicine dealers do not keep the Garget Cure, send to the proprietor, at Worcester, for it.

feb8-tf

Cast Steel HOES, FORKS and RAKES Ames SHOVELS and SPADES.

WALDO BROS., 57 Kilby Street, Boston

sep6-13t

An opportunity which seldom occurs is now offered to secure one of the best Milk, Fruit and Vegetable Farms in the Connecticut River Valley. Centrally located, two miles from Holyoke, five miles from Springfield, three miles from Chicopee, and one from Chicopee Falls. Markets unsurpassed. Farm consists of 90 acres, divided into tillage, pasture, and woodland; a large milk route included with the Farm, large two-story House with L, newly painted and in good repair, containing 11 rooms, large new two-story Barn, fully equipped with all modern conveniences, running spring water at House and Barn, good hen-house, sheds, carriage-house, work-shop, and ice-house, 500 fruit trees—300 pear and 200 apple, peach, plum, and cherry; also grapes, quinces and small fruits. A fine trout pond is also on the Farm; in fact nothing is lacking which is necessary to successful farming. Sold to settle an estate. Address G. H. CHAPIN, Chicopee Falls, Mass. nov8-2t

C. GILBERT'S STARCH

nov8-26t

$1200 returns in 30 days on **$100** invested. Official reports **free.** Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. Potter Wight & Co., Bankers, 35 Wall St., New York.

oct25

NATIONAL PAINT CO'S

READY MIXED PAINTS

For all purposes. Any shade required. Also, Roofing Paints, warranted fire-proof. Send for sample card. **22 Oliver Street, Boston.**

ap19-

PENSIONS, Every wound or injury, even by accident or any disease, entitles a soldier of the late war to a pension. All pensions by the law of January, 1879, begin back at date of discharge or death of the soldier. All entitled should apply at once. Thousands who are now drawing pensions are entitled to an increase. Soldiers and widows of the war of 1812, and Mexican war entitled to pensions. Fees in all cases only $10. Bounty yet due to thousands. Sample copy CITIZEN SOLDIER free. Send two stamps for new laws, blanks, and instructions to COL. N. W. FITZGERALD, U. S. Claim Att'y, Box 588, Washington, D. C. nov1-4t

1,000,000 ACRES

Of the richest railroad lands in America at $6 to $7 per acre, with large reduction for all cash in Southwestern Minnesota and Northwestern Iowa. HEALTHIEST CLIMATE IN THE WORLD. Every Family man of whatever trade or profession should own at least one-quarter section (160 acres) of these lands, as when all other resources fail they would well support a large family. They are fast filling up with the most enterprising settlers. Capitalists are investing in them. They are sure to advance in price. Having examined them personally, we can most heartily commend them. We propose starting a party in a few days to view them. Correspondence solicited.

RULAND & WHITING,

5 Beekman Street, New York.

nov1-4t

DO YOU WISH TO SELL YOUR FARM OR PURCHASE ONE? if so, send twenty-five cents for a copy of the NEW ENGLAND FARM REGISTER and save from $100 to $500, or the Farm Broker's Commission. We charge no commissions; all business done on the cooperative plan. Every book has full explanations as regards our method of doing business. Address the NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S COOPERATIVE FARM AGENCY, No. 11 Cornhill, Boston.

JOHN K. ABBOTT & CO.,

sep20-13t Managers.

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We will **pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses,** or allow a large **commission,** to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample Free. Address **SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.**

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SUCCESS IN WALL STREET

Can only be attained by careful investments in **Active Stocks.** We **Buy, Sell and Carry** all active stocks **10, 25, 100** shares and upwards on **margin 1 to 5** per cent. Customers by **our system control** their profits. **Stock Privileges** at lowest rates. Mining and Stock circular sent free on application.

EDGAR W. WARD & CO.,

Stock & Bond Brokers, Members New York Mining Stock Exchange, P. O. Box 177.—58 Broadway, 25 & 27 New Street, New York City.

nov1-4t

YOUR attention is invited to various improvements in Wax Work, prominent among which is the Rubber Wax, possessing the requisite qualities of flexibility, toughness, adhesiveness and purity of color. This is prepared both in sheets and solid form for melting. Improved cutting tools and dies for small flowers. A solvent for powder color, for pencilling and finishing. Preservative for Ferns, Smilax, etc. Crosses in Wax, ready for trimming; Glass Shades, Decalcomanie, Diaphanie, Wax Statuary etc., etc. Flowers Preserved. L. R. SPRINGER, 132 Tremont St. Boston. dec21

$77 a Month, and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., Augusta, Me. feb1

NEW YORK,

Via STONINGTON LINE.

$1,50

Each Way between Boston & New York

Tickets good only for boat and connecting train as specified on their face. Trains leave Boston and Providence Railroad Station daily (Sundays excepted) at **5.30 P. M.** Tickets and State rooms secured at 214 Washington Street, and at Boston and Providence Railroad Station.

A. A. FOLSOM, Supt. B. & P. R. R. J. W. RICHARDSON, Agt Boston.

apr10-tf

Window

Gardening.

To make house plants grow and blossom, some kind of dressing should be used. The best substitute for stable manure (always offensive and unhealthy when used in a warm room) is **BOWKER'S FOOD FOR FLOWERS.** *Clean, odorless,* producing healthy plants, **free from vermin,** and abundant blossoms. The superintendent of the Boston Public Garden—the finest in America—writes as follows:

"I have used Bowker's Food for Flowers in the flower beds of the Public Garden and Squares of Boston during the past season, and find it to be all that it is represented, both as to producing healthy growth of the plant and its generous flowering.

WILLIAM DOOGUE, Supt."

We have on file hundreds of letters equally satisfactory. It is sold by florists and druggists generally, or trial packages sufficient for 20 plants for 3 months sent by mail, 20 cents each. Two 10-cent pieces enclosed in a letter will reach us. A little book (worth the price of the package) on "*How to Cultivate House Plants,*" by Prof. Maynard, of the Mass. Agricultural College, accompanies each package. Lady and gentlemen agents will find this sells well. Address **BOWKER FERTILIZER CO., 43 Chatham Street, Boston, or 3 Park Place, New York.** nov8-tf

GANG PLOWS.

THE REYNOLDS GANG PLOW, adapted to and successfully used in New England soils, for sale by **GEO. T. M'LAUTHLIN & CO., 120 Fulton St., Boston, Mass.** au10-tf

ANIMAL DUST

FERTILIZER,

MADE FROM

BLOOD, MEAT AND BONE,

At our Pork Packing Establishment, Somerville, Ms

THIS Fertilizer shows 9 to 10 per cent Ammonia and from 12 to 15 per cent Phosphoric Acid. It contains the essential elements of Plant Food in an available form, and has given the best of results for past eight years—good crops as well as permanent benefit to the soil.

Price $35 per ton,

in Bags or Barrels, delivered to cars at Boston. Small discount on 10 ton lots. Circulars giving analysis on application at Office.

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27 & 29 Faneuil Hall Market, Boston.

au30-13t

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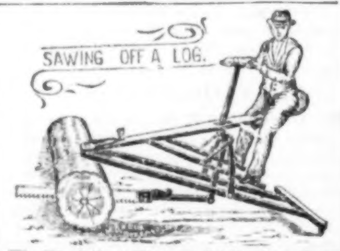
All needing power for Force Pumping, Irrigation, Drainage, Water Supply, or Grinding Grain, please apply for circular at

40 Oliver Street, Boston,

where a Mill can be seen in operation.

sep6 **L. H. WHEELER,**


SAWING OFF A LOG.

W. W. Giles' Patent Lightning Saw Horse.

Having purchased the exclusive right of this machine for the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine, we are now prepared to fill all orders for them promptly. Send for circular to FRANK & CO., 176 Terrace St., Buffalo, N. Y.

oct11-eow3t

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Largest Stock in America. Prices Extraordinarily Low. Also Trees, Small Fruits, Strawberries, &. Price and Descriptive List Free. T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y.

au30-eow20t*

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. my17*

QUINCY MUTUAL

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New Organs 13 Stops, 3 set Golden Tongue Reeds, 5 Oct's, 2 Knee Swells, Walnut Case, warnt'd 6 years, Stool & Book $98. New Pianos, Stool, Cover & Book, $143 to $255. Before you buy be sure to write me. Illustrated Newspaper sent Free. Address DANL. F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

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173 Washington St., Boston,

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CARPETING.

Tapestry Brussels, and Extra Supers, at 75 cents per yard; yard-wide carpets, 25 cents. Thoroughly seasoned

OIL-CLOTHS

in all widths, a specialty, from 25 cts. to $1 per yard.

WINDOW SHADES

on hand and made to order, in any style and color, at prices lower than ever before known.

Straw and Coir Mattings, Rugs, Mats and Colored Rug Patterns in great variety. oct18-tf

Ayshire Cattle for Sale.

Fifty head of AYRSHIRE CATTLE, both sexes, all ages, registered.

For sale by

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,

oct11-tf **Weston, Mass.**

PERSONS AFFLICTED with brain diseases, paralysis or nervous diseases, or have friends so afflicted, can hear something greatly to their advantage by sending their address, with stamp, to P. O. box 2861, Boston, Mass.

apr19-52t

New Advertisements.

NO MORE **RHEUMATISM**

Gout, Gravel, or Diabetes:

THE HARMLESS, INFALLIBLE

French Salicylates,

(MANUFACTURED UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE *Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris,* AS ENFORCED BY THE LAWS OF FRANCE,)

RELIEVE AT ONCE AND CURE IN FOUR DAYS.

☞ Beware of impure and nauseous home-made imitations selling under fictitious Salicylic names ignored by Science and by the U. S. Custom House. Ask for

'SCHLUMBERGER'S FRENCH SALICYLATES'

with name of "L. A. PARIS & CO., GEN'L AG'TS, N. Y.," and RED SEAL TRADE MARK on the box.

NO OTHER GENUINE.

BOX, $1.00, MAILED FREE. Address, for orders, etc., C. L. THIERY, 309 Washington St., Boston, Special Agent for the New England States.

nov15-eow2ta1am2t

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MASON & HAMLIN

"MATCHLESS" — FRANZ LISZT — "UNRIVALLED"

AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT EVERY WORLDS EXHIBITION FOR THIRTEEN YEARS

NO OTHER AMERICAN ORGANS HAVE BEEN AWARDED SUCH AT ANY.

PRICES $54. $66. $78. $84. TO $500 AND UPWARDS: ALSO FOR EASY PAYMENTS $5 PER MONTH FOR 12 MONTHS, OR $6.75 PER QUARTER FOR 10 QUARTERS, AND UPWARDS. CATALOGUES FREE.

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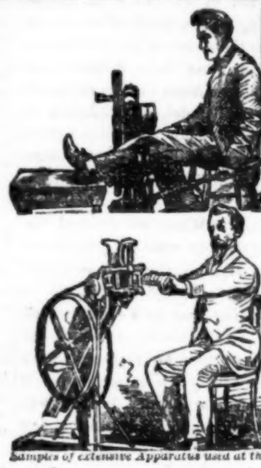

JOY TO INVALIDS

To those tired of taking medicine we desire to say that a system of remedial mechanical movements has been discovered that generates and transmits to the system electricity—mechanical force—which is there transformed into vital energy and physical power or strength. In this way the strength of the patient is rapidly built up, the system receiving positive supplies of strength from inexhaustible sources. No other method of treatment known to medical science can accomplish this result, as they are all dependent upon the physical power or strength generated within the system, which medicines may promote but cannot increase except in a very limited degree.

This system of treatment has proven wonderfully successful in curing Retroversion, Anteversion, and Falling of the Uterus, or "Female Weakness," also in curing Paralysis, Neuralgia, Swellings, Tumors, Stiff Limbs, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, and most Chronic Diseases.

All cases of Constipation are promptly relieved by a very few applications, and the result is permanent. No patient who can sit up ten minutes at a time is too weak to have this treatment applied. The applications are always entirely unobjectionable, being always made through the clothing. Lady patients should bring with them a loose "wrapper," or "morning-gown." Send stamp for pamphlet entitled "Motion as a Remedial Agent." Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Samples of extensive Apparatus used at the Invalids' Hotel.

nov8

"SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW."

WHITMAN & BARNES M'F'G CO.,

sep27-13t **29 & 32 South Market Street, Boston.**

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S **PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR**

Gives Butter the gilt-edge color the year round. The largest Butter Buyers recommend its use. Thousands of Dairymen say **IT IS PERFECT.** Ask your druggist or merchant for it; or write to ask what it is, what it costs, who uses it, where to get it. **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.**

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Established 1843.

WOODWARD & BROWN.

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PIANOS FOR SALE on Instalments. PIANOS TO RENT. Second-hand Pianos exchanged for new.

oct4

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

THE prize Strawberries LONGFELLOW and WARREN, are the largest and best. Send for descriptive circular and testimonials.

J. DECKER, Fern Creek, Ky.

sep20-11t

SEED DRILL.

EVERY GARDENER should have the ARLINGTON SEED DRILL, made by SAMUEL C. BUCKMAN, of Arlington, Mass. Price Twenty dollars. ap26-tf

NONPAREIL

FARM & FEED MILLS

The Cheapest and Best.

Will Crush and Grind Any thing.

Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

Address **L. J. MILLER,** Cincinnati, O.

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THE TRIBUNE AND FARMER

Has secured 27,000 New Subscribers since July 1st. As an experiment, for **a short time only,** we offer it to new subscribers every week for two months on trial for only **TEN CENTS.** (Regular price, $1.00 per year.) **Its features are Peculiar and Unequalled; contains each week FOUR SPLENDID STORIES Complete. No Continued Sensational Matter admitted to our Columns. Full of Short Anecdotes, Ladies' Department, Youths' Column, All the News,** and positively the **Very Best** Agricultural Department to be found in any weekly in the United States. Address, **Tribune and Farmer,** Philadelphia, Pa.

nov8-2t

JOHN BINNEY & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STREET LANTERNS,

FOR

Gas, Kerosene, Naptha, etc.

PATENT SIGN LANTERNS For Street Corners, Railroad Stations, Hotels, &c. with **Colored Glass Signs**

☞ **Ships' Starboard, Port and Signal Lanterns.**

342 & 344 Atlantic Avenue, Head of Rowes' Wharf.

(Opposite junction of Broad, High and Purchase Sts.

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AN ELEGANT HOLIDAY PRESENT. A gilt-bound Autograph Album, with 48 beautifully engraved pages, also 47 select quotations, all for 15 cts., postpaid. P. O. stamps taken. Agts. wanted. Franklin Bros., West Haven, Conn. nov1-4teow

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for
Hop Bitters will Cure You.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work, or if you are simply ailing; if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why,
Hop Bitters will Restore You.

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work,
Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case,
Hop Bitters will Relieve You.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating without intoxicating,
Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,
Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

One HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

oct18-1m

ATMORE'S CELEBRATED

Mince Meat!

Medal and Award of High Merit at Centennial.

THE GREAT LABOR-SAVING LUXURY!

RELIABLE! RICH! ECONOMICAL!

Prepared with scrupulous care from choicest materials. No further preparation except putting between the crusts and baking. Avoid the worry and hard work of mince-pie making, and use only

Atmore's Standard Mince Meat.

Insist that your Grocer supplies you.

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DIPHTHERIA!!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold Everywhere.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

je28*

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

One bottle warranted a perfect cure for all kinds of PILES. *Two to four in the worst cases of* LEPROSY, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CANCER, CATARRH *and all diseases of the* SKIN *and* BLOOD. Entirely Vegetable. Internal and external use. In cases of failure dealers please return the money and charge it back to me. Send for Pamphlet. **H. D. FOWLE, Boston.** Price $1 a bottle.

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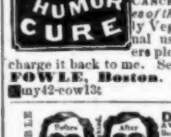

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR

A Wonderful Discovery. Forces heavy Moustache or Beard even on smooth faces in from 20 to 30 days. [illegible] It works like magic and never fails. No possible injury to the skin, easily applied and certain in effect. Pkg. post-paid 25cts. 3 for 50cts. L. L. SMITH & CO. [illegible] Palatine, Ill. [illegible]

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OUR IMPROVED PEST POISON

is a SAFE, sure and cheap destroyer of the **POTATO BUG,** Currant Worm, and all Insects that Prey on Vegetation. Warranted to kill FIVE BUGS where Paris Green kills ONE, yet it is SAFER TO USE, and is not injurious to plants. Costs only 25c. to 50c. per acre. ½-lb box sent free by mail for 30c. Send for circular POSTAGE STAMPS ACCEPTED. Discount to the trade. Kearney Chemical Works, J. R. DEY, Agent. P. O. Box 3139,—Office, 114 Nassau St., New York.

☞ J. R. DEY, Esq., Agt.—"In making my order to-day for 1878, I am pleased to be able to say that I used the Pest Poison last year on my Potato tops Currant and Gooseberry Bushes, and it RID THEM ENTIRELY OF THE PEST, AND AT A LESS EXPENSE FOR MATERIAL AND LABOR THAN ANY PREPARATION I HAVE EVER USED, and I think my Currant and Gooseberry bushes would reach TWO MILES if in a single row. Yours, &c., E. WARE SYLVESTER, Proprietor of Lyons' Nurseries, Wayne Co., N. Y., May 7th, 1878.

my24-tf

LANDS AND HOMES

IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

1,000,000 acres of well watered, timber and prairie lands adjacent to the St. Louis and San Francisco R'y for sale, at from $2.50 to $8 per acre, on seven years' time. Excellent for stock, fruit, and agricultural purposes. Free transportation to those who purchase land. Send for maps and circulars to

W. H. COFFIN, LAND COMMISS'R TEMPLE BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.

GOOD WATER — TIMBER & FRUITS

feb8-13t&sep6.13t

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and outfit free Address H. HALLETT & C Portland, Maine. my17*

HEART DISEASE

Can be cured by using DR. GRAVES' HEART REGULATOR.

It has cured thousands; why not you?

Among the many forms of Heart Disease are Palpitation, Enlargement, Spasms of the Heart, Stoppage of the action of the Heart, Ossification or Bony Formation, Rheumatism, General Debility and Sinking of the Spirits. A lady says of the Heart Regulator: "It saved my life." Another person says: "It did for me what no physician could—relieved me of all my heart troubles, and I am perfectly well." Pamphlet on Symptoms of Heart Disease free. Address F. E. INGALLS, Concord, N. H. Price 50c. and $1 per bottle.

For sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover st., Boston. my31

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!

Professor Martinez, the great Spanish Seer and Wizard, will for 35 Cents, with your age, height, color of eyes and lock of hair, send to you a correct picture of your future husband or wife, initials of real name, the time and place where you will first meet, and the date of marriage. Address, Prof. MARTINEZ, [illegible] St., Boston, Mass. This is no humbug!

oct19-eow26t

$55.66 **Agents Profit per Week.** Will prove it or forfeit $500. $4 Outfit free. E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 218 Fulton St. N. Y.

oct4-26t

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address

DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

60 Cards—20 Chromo, 10 Motto, 30 Ocean Shell, Snowflake, &c. Name on, 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct. sep14

FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES,

MANUFACTURED BY

AMES PLOW COMPANY,

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FACTORIES:

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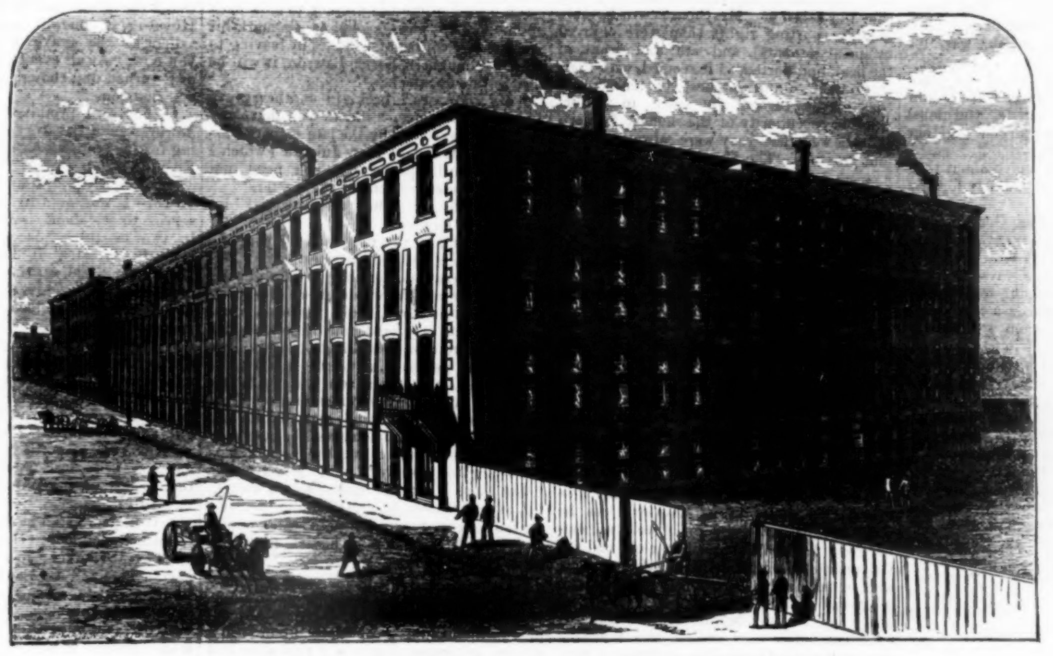
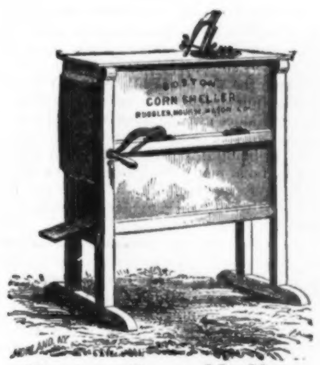
QUINCY HALL
MANUF'S OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS & MACHINES

Ames Plow Company's Warehouse, Boston, Mass.

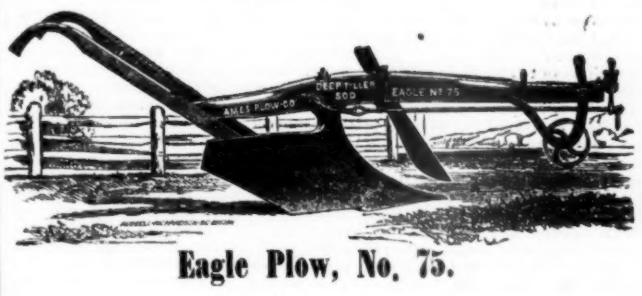


Ames Plow Company's Factory, Worcester, Mass.

The Centennial Swivel Plow.



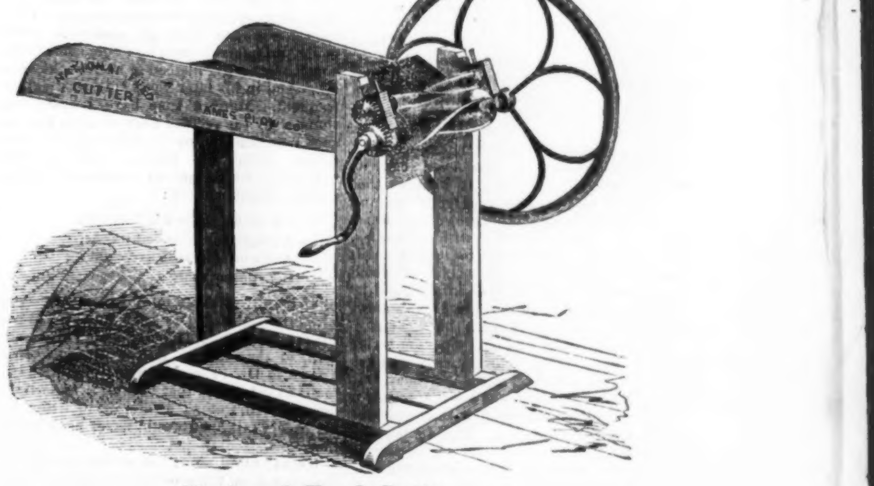
Boston Corn Sheller.



Eagle Plow, No. 75.

Steel Plow.

Pennsylvania Lawn Mower.

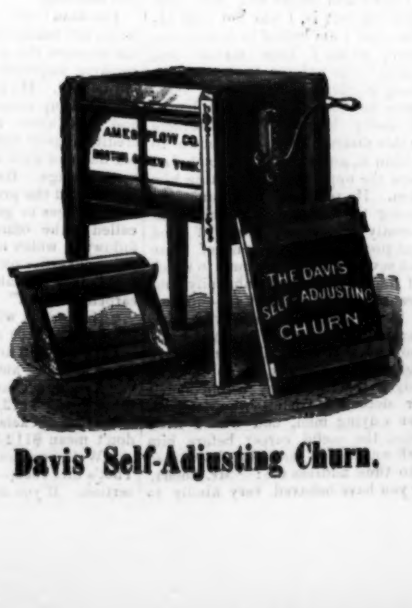


National Feed Cutter.

Vegetable Cutter.

Cider Mill.

Boston Fan Mill.


AMES PLOW CO.
THE DAVIS SELF ADJUSTING CHURN

Davis' Self-Adjusting Churn.

Horse and Hand Grain Mill,

The Poet's Corner.

MAKE ME A SONG.

By Father Ryan, the Poet Priest of the South.

Out of the silence make me a song,
Beautiful, sad, soft and low;
Let the loveliest music sound along
And wing each note with wail of woe,
Dim and drear
As hope's last tear.
Out of the silences make me a hymn,
Whose sounds are shadows soft and dim.

Out of the stillness in your heart—
A thousand songs are sleeping there—
Make me but one, thou child of art,
The song of a hope in a last despair,
Dark and low,
A chant of woe;
Out of the stillness, tone by tone
Soft as a snowflake, wild as a moan.

Out of the dark recesses flash me a song,
Brightly dark and darkly bright;
Let it sweep as a love star sweeps along
The mystical shadows of the night,
Sing it sweet,
Where nothing is drear, or dark, or dim,
And Earth songs melt into Heaven's hymn.

Ladies' Department.

THE HONEST FARMER.

[James Payn in Belgravia.]

I have heard it said by a Londoner that though the country may be Arcadia, the people that live in it are pretty much like the Burlington Arcadians after all. This cynical gentleman could never have known Robert Foracre, who occupied the Manor Farm, in Sefton, the village in Wiltshire in which my youth was passed, and in whose quiet churchyard I hope to lay my bones. He was the very model of the honest English farmer as represented upon the stage, which is, as everybody knows, but the reflection of human life. He had a round red face, twinkling with good humor and moderate prosperity; his eyes were small, but bright and genial; his face reflected the simplicity and rectitude of his mind, the richness of his crops and the warmth of the sun that ripened them, and when (as he often did) he mopped it with his pocket-handkerchief it shone again like polished mahogany. For the most part agriculturists are much given to grumble. Old Jacob Arable, who occupied the next largest farm to Mr. Foracre's in our parish, was, for example, always complaining. In the very best season the country had had for years our rector ventured to congratulate him upon it: "Come, Mr. Arable, you must allow that everything has worked together for good up to this date?"

"Well, I don't know so much about that, sir; there will be no damaged hay for the young calves."

This is the way with what George Eliot calls "bovine" men; they are never satisfied with the arrangements of Providence; and, what is worse, they are always wanting things civilized persons do not want—such as rain. I scarcely remember a summer—that is, before this one—when the country has not been represented as in a desperate state for lack or something or another more or less disagreeable. For my part I use what influence I can to get fine weather always. I have noticed that the country gets over its troubles somehow; and then it lasts forever, which I, unhappily, (except in my immortal works,) shall not.

Well, Robert Foracre was a glorious exception to these wet blankets. When I used to say, "I hope we shall have fine weather for the cricket match," he always answered, "I hope you will, Master James," though all the time his fields were parching; and when I said, "I hope it will be wet to-morrow, because then I shan't go to school," he said, "I hope so, too, Master James," though all his hay was lying out. When the 'Squire asked him how his crops were getting on he always answered, "Nicely, sir;" in a word he liked to make things comfortable all round, and if they were not so he didn't make a fuss about it. Robert always reminded me when a little child of those chubby suns in the picture books which smile from the sky at the attempts of Boreas and other puffed-out ministers of storm and wind to produce unpleasantness. As I grew older he became a rustic divinity who dispensed syllabub in an orchard. And when I got to be a man I lost my illusions this good farmer still remained to me as one of the noblest works of Providence within my limited horizon.

From what I have said as to his unruffled temper and sanguine views it will be gathered that Mr. Robert Foracre was a bachelor. He had come as a stranger into our district when he was a young fellow of four-and-twenty, and had remained in it for forty years, in what I may call a state of siege from maidens and widows, but had held out gallantly, and was at length pronounced impregnable. He was rallied, of course, about this and that rustic beauty, but he only replied with a good-humored laugh or by the modest confession that "he was not good enough for her." I used to think this answer of the honest farmer worthy of Machiavelli, of whom in all probability he had never so much as heard. The objection in question has, of course, been made before, but always with the intention of winning the lady; to use it as a means of escape was a stroke of genius, and I am not sure but that it would stand a man in good stead even in a case of breach of promise of marriage. "I would have married her, my lord judge, Heaven knows, but I felt I was not worthy of her." There is a serious obligation about it reminding one of the Decalogue, and also a pathetic touch suggesting an inscription on a tombstone. There were features about the man that recalled to me the characteristics of Tennyson's "Miller;" he had a "wise smile," which would doubtless have been "dry" had circumstances admitted of it, and which seemed "half within and half without, and full of dealings with the world." For with all his quiet geniality, Mr. Foracre knew how to take care of himself. In Wiltshire we are not fond of strangers, we are a simple race—some people even call us "moon-rakers"*—and apt to imagine that outsiders wish to take advantage of us, and in the first instance the honest young farmer was by no means received with open arms. His modest ambition was to take a small farm in the district, the whole of which belonged to the Duke of Grampian, and he applied to Lawyer Smart, the Duke's steward and managing man, with this object.

Now, Mr. Smart was not a person to let land go out of hands to any man without good warrant not only of his solvency, but of his ability; and it was always rather a matter of wonder with us how this applicant obtained his first footing. For to tell the honest truth, Foracre was not a good farmer in an agricultural sense, though morally, as I have shown, as good as gold. He was not sound upon the theory of the rotation of crops; he used little guano, and seldom employed machinery; and, though he was far from an idle man, he took life rather easily. He did not rise with the lark, or brush "with hasty steps the dews away, to meet the sun upon the upland lawn." If he ever made an appointment of that kind he never kept it; but, at the same time, he always spoke with respect both of high farming and early rising. Indeed, he spoke with respect of everything except of poachers and Dissenters, who happened to be the two classes that Mr. Smart held in highest reprobation; and it was whispered that it was the young fellow's artless sympathy that won the land steward over to let him have the little farm. He paid his rent very punctually for several years, and by no means mismanaged the place, but he could scarcely be said to have improved it, and it was understood that the Duke would have none but improving men upon his land. Therefore the surprise of the neighborhood was considerable when another farm, much larger and more valuable, was intrusted to him. It was well known that there was a limit to the distance that mere agreement with his opinions could carry Mr. Smart; and, moreover, on the occasion when he and Mr. Foracre, now a middle-aged man, but of course much his junior, met in one another's society, there was not any undue deference observable on the latter's part. Indeed, judging from what I myself saw of them, the deference was rather on the other side, which was certainly remarkable. For next to the Duke of Grampian, his land steward, though he was but a country attorney, was, as his Grace's representative, perhaps the most powerful man in the country, and was looked up to by those whom he could favor accordingly.

I remember the man well, for he was my uncle, the rector's lawyer, and more than once have I ridden over my pony to Barton, our post town, where he lived, with documents for him from my relative. He had a good house looking on the street, with a large garden in its rear, and quite independent of the "office" establishment, with which, however, it communicated, and I recollect, boy as I was, how it surprised me once to see Farmer Foracre come out of the former part of the edifice one day like a guest and an equal.

My uncle raised his eyebrows when I told him of it, as though he could not make it out either; for Mr. Smart had no daughter to marry (even supposing her union with a farmer would not have been a *mesalliance*), but only one little boy, who it was said would one day be immensely rich. However rich he was growing, that did not prevent Mr. Smart from money-getting, at which he was a very sharp hand; and I think my uncle had his suspicions that honest Foracre would have to pay pretty handsomely for the consideration with which I had seen him treated. Tenants of the Duke had more than once been sold up rather suddenly, and the principal creditor, who had supplied them with money (for a due consideration) during their embarrassments, had proved to be Mr. Smart himself. Every one would have been sorry had this fate happened to honest Foracre, and indignant also; for it was plain that his wits, though serviceable enough in their way, were not to be matched against the attorney's. Nobody could doubt it who saw the latter's hard gray eyes and keen hatchet face, which seldom broke into a smile except in the presence of his Grace the Duke, and contrasted them with the physiognomy of the good farmer.

However, so far from being sold up, Foracre became very prosperous, and, as it happened, was "gazetted," if I may so call it, to a larger farm than the one he then held on the very next market day to that on which I had seen him leave Mr. Smart's house, wiping his mouth with the back of his hand—which is the way with Wiltshire folks after a good meal. Thus far I have written from my personal knowledge of the man, but I heard much of him from others. Although none knew whence he had sprung, he seemed to have a good many friends who came to visit him from time to time, and who were all apparently respectable persons. It was noticed, too, by those who spoke with them that they were much above the common run in the way of intelligence and superior to their host in that way, if not in social position. This, again, was set down in the good man's favor, for bachelor farmers, even of middle age, are sometimes coarsely convivial, and will surround themselves, when they can afford it, with boon companions who do them no good. As Mr. Foracre advanced in years these guests grew more numerous, which might be easily accounted for by his increased means of entertainment. At the time I have in my mind he was in the occupation of the Manor Farm, and, so to speak, at the top of the tenant tree; but what was observed as curious was, first, that his friends only came one at a time, and secondly, that no friend ever visited Mr. Foracre's twice. They came, and apparently enjoyed themselves; they shot and fished (for Mr. Smart gave Foracre greater sporting rights than were enjoyed by most tenants), and ate and drank of the best, and parted, as it seemed, with their entertainer upon the best of terms; but they never turned up again in Sefton. Another peculiarity of the honest farmer's visitors was that they were always giving him presents. The Manor Farm, large as it was, was almost entirely furnished by the contributions of its tenant's friends and admirers; they did not send mere knick-knacks such as form wedding presents, but serviceable articles of value—carpets, dinner tables and book cases, all of which Mr. Foracre made no more than a fashionable curate does of gilt slippers. He never flaunted his popularity in the face of his less fortunate fellow-creatures. "Smith and Jones," he would say, "are very kind, much too kind," and that was all. One day he had a very handsome silver breakfast-service sent him, such as probably was not to be seen in Sefton, except in the squire's house. He was very unwell at the time, and this act of generous attention might have caused many a man—softened by illness—to make much of such a gift; yet no one so much as heard him speak of it. Nevertheless he could not disarm envy; and I well remember Miss Tabitha Prim, a bitter old maid of Calvanistic opinions, the sister of the village doctor, taking on herself to remind him of what was written about laying up gold and silver against the day of wrath. But the excellent fellow only smiled, and thanking her for her good intentions, at the same time pointing out to her that they were without application in his case, since the metal in question was only electro-plate.

Foracre had a good deal of quiet humor—a gift which, when joined to imperturbable good temper, is not resented by even the dullest people, and though he never offended others, he was very forgiving when the offence was committed against himself. For example, he was cheated very shamefully by his housekeeper. He used to go away for a short holiday every year, choosing some slack time in agricultural operations, which he passed, it was understood, at the house of one or the other of his numerous friends. During his absence this woman used to send vast hampers full of dairy and garden produce to a sister in London, who was in the green grocery line. One of these was intercepted, and the fraud discovered; but nevertheless her master forgave her. I shall never forget his describing how neatly all the stolen articles were packed, as if that had really been a point in the woman's favor. She had also written a note with a good deal of quiet appreciation. "The B at the bottom (she meant the butter) was churned latest," was one sentence; and at the end she had written: "I hope this finds you as well as it leaves me, thank God." This housewifely care and particularity, and also the piety that mingled with it, seemed to Mr. Foracre so admirably humorous that, so far from prosecuting the thief, he retained her in his service, though not without exciting some scandal. Miss Tabitha always said that if the woman had been less good-looking (though for her part she could see little enough to admire in her,) she would have been dismissed from the Manor Farm. It was not likely, however, that the flicker of Miss Tabitha's forked tongue could affect honest Robert Foracre in the opinion of those who knew him. As a matter of fact, vices he had none, and even his weaknesses were not prejudicial to other people. If he took a glass too much at market it never made him quarrelsome; he would come home singing in his gig instead of silent—that was all. And in his later years this was rather frequent. Many a time have I heard him thunder by the rectory door at night (for on such occasions he would drive very fast) carolling forth his favorite ditty of the "Hornet," or Harnet, as he termed it in his country pronunciation:

> "A harnet sat in a hollow tree,
> A proper spitful twoad was he,
> And a merrily sang as 'ee did set
> His sting as sharp as a baggonet," etc.

These little things in Wiltshire are very properly considered as mere foibles. What his neighbors would have ridiculed him more for, had they known it, (but it was only known to Dr. Prim, Mr. Smart and his intimate friends), was that he was a hypochondriac, which, to look at him or to listen to his cheery talk, you would never have imagined.

He had often short but severe attacks of illness, and on these occasions always imagined himself at the point of death. But his end did not happen, poor fellow, at all as he expected. He was thrown out of his gig coming from Barton market, and from being a little elevated by liquor, perhaps, got a fall that broke his neck. No occurrence, without any exception, was ever mourned so much in our village; for we all felt that an honest man was gone, and one who had never had a cross word for anybody. All the principal persons of the parish attended the funeral, and my uncle and myself (at Mr. Smart's invitation) went afterward to the Manor Farm to hear his will read. There were a good many other folks there—the friends that had been staying with the poor man from time to time, and who, having doubtless read of the accident in the newspapers, had come to pay him their last tribute of respect; but not one of them seemed to know any of the others. Under the circumstances, Mr. Smart thought it necessary to say a few preliminary words: "You will, perhaps, wonder, gentlemen," said he, in his dry way, "why I have taken upon myself all the arrangements for Mr. Foracre's interment, and am here in this prominent position, when there may be some who have known him longer and more intimately. But the fact is, I was not only his legal adviser, but I am bound to him by ties of obligation, which I hope myself and Ebenezer here"—he pointed to his son, a serious young gentleman of nineteen years of age, whom he had brought with him—"will not easily forget. When Foracre came into this district he was unknown to any one within it, and it was my good fortune to have the opportunity of letting him a small farm. He remained in it for some years, winning the approbation of all about him, apparently in the enjoyment of good health; but presently he had one of those sudden and severe attacks of illness to which as most of you know, he was unhappily subject, and caused me to be sent for—professionally. Gentlemen, I do assure you I had no more notion than yourselves, when I was thus summoned, that that visit would have been fraught with any consequences to me or mine; judge, therefore, my astonishment when our deceased friend—who, indeed, looked like a dying man, and who I little thought had the useful career before him with which we are all acquainted—was so good as to thus address me: 'Mr. Smart,' said he, 'you have behaved very kindly to me since I have come into your neighborhood. I have not been so good a farmer as I might have been, but you have borne with me very patiently.' Gentlemen, these words went home to my heart; for, as a matter of fact, I had written to him rather intemperately, and even warned him that he would have notice to quit this farm. 'I propose to make to you,' said Mr. Foracre, in a faint voice, 'some little return for your considerate conduct. I am not a rich man, but I have a few thousand pounds not invested in my land; and though the sum will be doubtless insignificant in your eyes, I hope it will have a value from the means—so honorable to yourself—by which you become possessed of it. Having no relatives of my own, I mean to leave the whole of my property, not to you, my dear friend—no, not to you, because in that case you would feel a delicacy in drawing up my will—but to your sweet little boy, Ebenezer. Of course I would have preferred you to enjoy it yourself; but since this illness, though I feel it to be mortal, may not result in death, I leave it to your son, instead of you, since he at least, it is certain, will outlive me.' Here is the will, and here is the heir," continued Mr. Smart, laying his hand with solemnity upon Ebenezer's head. "I hope, my boy, that you may grow up as good a man as honest Robert Foracre."

Here was a revelation for some of us. We now understood how it was that poor Foracre, although not a good farmer, had gone on "from high to higher" in the tenantcy of his Grace's farms, thanks to his good intentions toward Master Ebenezer Smart. The strangers, of course, knew nothing of this, but they too, it seemed by their faces, experienced considerable surprise. One of them, a red-haired, keen faced fellow, who vastly reminded me of a ferret, rose from his chair and asked to look at the date of the will.

"It was made eighteen years ago, sir," observed Mr. Smart. "The witnesses are both alive, however, and, as it happens, resident at Barton at the present time."

"There is no objection to their residing there eighteen years longer," remarked the ferretty individual, with great coolness; "but I have a will here, made by the late Mr. Foracre, and dated nine years later, bequeathing his whole property to my son John Adolphus Cannie. I too, I am glad to say, have had the opportunity of being of some service to the lamented deceased, and in consideration of it he executed this deed, which you will find perfectly attested—"

"As to *your* will, Mr. Cannie," interrupted a second stranger, with a lofty and legal air, "I am sorry to say, for *your* sake, that it is mere waste paper. Only two years ago I had the good fortune to make our deceased friend's acquaintance, under circumstances that I think I may say it is a comfort to me, on an occasion like the present, to look back upon, and he was so good as to mark his sense of my course of conduct by leaving to my only daughter, Sarah Lawson, it will be seen in this document—"

"My good sirs," broke in another grave and powerful voice, "unless you have any instrument executed by the late Robert Foracre of a later date than July 19 (which I think is hardly probable), you need not trouble yourself to contest the matter."

"And who the deuce are you, sir?" inquired Mr. Lawson.

"Sir, I am, as you may read for yourself, Mr. Foracre's residuary legatee."

At this great and terrible word a ghastly silence fell upon the whole group of expectants. At last Mr. Cannie ventured to remark that the very handsome carpet on which our feet were now placed had been his own gift to the deceased, made to him on the understanding that his son was to be his heir, and to keep the remembrance of the boy in the testator's mind, and that he did hope, under the circumstances, that the residuary legatee would return the carpet.

"I beg to observe," said Mr. Lawson, "that there is a piano chosen by my daughter, and purchased by myself under precisely similar circumstances, now in this house, and I think, in common justice, that it at least should be returned to me."

"It appears to me, gentlemen," observed the residuary legatee, with a grim smile, "that we are all lawyers, and that any appeal to the feelings—especially upon such a ground as common justice—is ridiculous and absurd. What the law will do with the late Mr. Foracre's property I shall be happy to tell you, on the authority of his last will and testament." And thereupon he read the will. It bequeathed most of his property, in rather touching terms, to his dear friend, Alexander John Furnival, "in token of much kindness," and appointed the same his residuary legatee. It was about £4,000 in all, £500 of which went to the housekeeper who had filched his butter.

Notwithstanding this proof of the excellent disposition of the deceased, there were some very severe things said to his discredit, and especially that he had obtained the gift and good offices of many of those presents on promises which were in fact false pretences.

"My dear sirs," said the residuary legatee blandly, "we all went in for the prize, and unhappily only one could win it. It is possible, if it had been permitted our departed friend to live another month or two, he might have made a new disposition of his property; but, as it is, I am the fortunate heir. An excellent luncheon has, it seems, been provided for you, and though there is a question as to my liability for any such expense, I will cheerfully defray it. Let us part good friends."

"And do you mean to say, sir," exclaimed Mr. Smart, in his thinnest and sharpest tones, "that this fellow never mentioned to you the fact that he had led me to imagine for the last eighteen years that my son was to inherit his property?"

"He never mentioned your name, sir, to my knowledge; but there was a memorandum folded in the will which I did not read, and which has reference to you. Your family burying place, I believe, is in this parish?"

"What the deuce has that to do with you, sir?" inquired Mr. Smart, with irritation.

"Nothing, whatever, to do with me, but something to do, it seems, with Robert Foracre. 'It is my wish,' he says, 'to be buried as far from Bartholomew Smart as the limits of the churchyard will permit, lest by any chance, when the devil comes to take him, as he most assuredly will, he should make any mistake.'"

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* A rustic in Wiltshire was once seen endeavoring to rake the moon out of a pond, which has ever since caused reflections to be cast upon us.

THE MOST INDEPENDENT PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

Probably the most independent paper in the United States at the present day is the *Memphis Appeal.* It is truly "independent in all things and neutral in nothing." With the advent of Yellow Jack the typos started on a tramp. They were not afraid to die, but preferred not to court death by remaining in the city. The editors and reporters also concluded to write up various summer resorts in a more healthful climate and departed. Only one man remained in the office, an old printer called "Jake." The fever has no terrors for him because he has had it. He has the whole thing in his hands—is master of the situation and monarch of all he surveys. He has full control of everything from hell box to sanctum. In the morning he goes down to the post office, gets the mail, opens the letters, and takes what they contain. He then walks around to a saloon, fills up on beer, takes a 30-cent cigar, and about noon happens around to the printing office. He pompously opens the door, enters, and says:

"Good morning, boys; how are things running?"

After waiting a sufficient time for an answer, he continues:—

"You may kill that editorial on the "Political Situation,' set that article on 'The Degeneracy of Morals the Cause of our Rupture' on the other side, and distribute the telegraph news."

When he wants to misuse or abuse anybody out of the city, he does so, well knowing that they dare not come to the office to see him. He doesn't do much writing, but what he does is fearless in expression. At the head of the local column he keeps standing the following:

"On account of a press of advertising our readers must excuse a scarcity of news items this morning."

The dead "ads" are changed around and forms not taken off the press. He sits in the sanctum the greater portion of the time, smoking imported cigars which the editor left behind. He keeps the books, and every night cuts up several exchanges for "dupes" and has some remarkable strings. He credits himself with 30,000 to 60,000 ems per day and adds a liberal allowance for correcting rings. He finds it somewhat laborious to feed the press and make up the mail, but manages to get along with it. A man called at the office the other day with the following, which he wished to have inserted as an advertisement in the local columns:

"Coffins for sale cheap at John Smith's carpenter shop."

"How much will it cost for three insertion?" asked the carpenter.

Jake squared around to the desk, figured a few minutes, and then answered:—

"As it's a grave matter, I'll make the rates to you $112,50."

"What?" exclaimed the advertiser; "you don't mean $112,50?"

"Well, you heard what I said, didn't you? That's dirt cheap—only $37,50 for each insertion. If you don't want me to put it in you can get some one else to do your printing, that's all."

Of course the man had to pay the price.

He has not fully determined on his political policy, but expects to come out for Tilden if the fever continues.

SONG.

Violet! sweet violet!
Thine eyes are full of tears;
Are they wet
Even yet
With the thoughts of other years?
Or with gladness are they full,
For the night so beautiful,
And longing for those far-off spheres!

Loved one of my youth thou wast,
Of my merry youth,
And I see,
Tearfully,
All the fair and sunny past,
All its openness and truth,
Ever fresh and green in thee
As the moss is in the sea.

Thy little heart that hath with love
Grown colored like the sky above,
On which thou lookest ever—
Can it know
All the woe
Of hope for what returneth never,
All the sorrow and the longing
To these hearts of ours belonging?

HID IN A TURF-RICK.

AN IRISH EPISODE.

[By T. Preston Battersby, Lieut. Royal Artillery.]

"The Irish are a fine race!"

"That's your opinion, is it?"

The speakers were myself and Ellerslie, captain in the Royal Engineers, or the "sappers," as we called them in popular phraseology. Place, the smoking-room of the R. A. mess at Woolwich. Time, anywhere in the small hours. When I say that of the above sentences the first was spoken by me, I shall be in position to plunge at once *in medias res.*

After uttering the above oracular answer, Ellerslie puffed away silently at his long Havana for a while. I did not interrupt him, for I saw a twinkle in his eye, and knew that there was something coming presently. He was one of those men whose thoughts it is not well to hurry, for fear of losing their thread altogether. At last it came, as I anticipated.

"I don't think I ever told you, did I, of my adventure in that lovely country? In fact, the story is so much against myself that I thought it just as well to keep it dark. However, if you will swear solemnly to be 'silent as the grave' I don't mind telling you now. At all events, it is not a bad joke as it turned out, though it might have been a serious one."

Of course, I promised inviolable secrecy, however good the story might be; and, having fortified himself with a brandy and soda, Ellerslie began:

"I dare say you know that in the spring of 187– I was sent to Ireland on special service to see about building new barracks in two or three places where they were needed, especially at Longford, where the government had, at that time, an idea of quartering a whole cavalry regiment, though now I believe they have come down to one troop of Scots Grays. I was rather pleased with the commission, for I had never been to the Emerald Isle before, and saw my way to a pleasant little excursion at government expense. Of course, all my disbursements en route were to be paid for me by the liberality of my country. I chose the most convenient way of getting to my destination, and travelled, via Euston and Holyhead, by the night mail, the Wild Irishman, I believe they call it.

"We left Euston at 8:25 P. M. I didn't feel much inclined to sleep, and you know I am a great smoker; so I turned into a compartment sacred to the consumption of the soothing weed. There was only one occupant beside myself—a man of about forty, well dressed, but not to my mind a gentleman. Indeed, at first sight, I put him down to be what he was—a well-to-do Irish farmer returning from a business trip to town, and indulging himself in the unwonted luxury of a first-class carriage.

"Whatever other faults those Irish have, they are certainly a most friendly race. By the time we got to Rugby I had told my fellow-traveller all about my projected plans for seeing his native country, and found that he rejoiced in the name of Cormack, and lived in the county Westmeath, not far from the Longford boundary. Before we reached Chester we were sworn friends, and by the time we arrived at Holyhead I had promised to pay him a visit during my stay in his part of the country. This visit it was which gave me such a taste of Irish customs as I could very well have dispensed with.

"Not to delay too long, I shall pass over all the incidents of my first fortnight or so in the Emerald Isle, they being, no doubt, exactly what any one else would have experienced under like circumstances. At length I reached Longford, got through my work there, and determined to call on my new-made friend, for which purpose I took the train to a little station called Edgeworthstown, and there obtained an outside car with a lean horse and a very ragged driver, who undertook, for the sum of eighteen pence per double mile (Irish,) to convey me to my destination. As to the name of the said destination, I dare not venture on it. It began with the usual "Bally," ended, I think, with a 'y,' and had, I fancy, about four syllables between, of a nature utterly unpronounceable to English lips. Suffice it to say we got there at length, and pulled up at the door of a very respectable slated farm-house, with thatched outbuildings and a well kept grass-field, on which two or three colts were feeding, of a slimness of limb and beauty of make that proclaimed their owner a racing man.

"The said owner met me at the door with an effusive welcome, and asked me into a well furnished parlor, the taste of whose ornaments contrasted favorably with what I should have expected in the house of an English farmer of the same rank. Presently the mistress of the house and a pretty, fresh-looking daughter entered and shook hands with me with native politeness. I expressed a wish to see the farm, and Cormack readily offered to show it to me, first, however, saying a few words in a low tone to his wife, who went out of the room. A moment after I heard wheels driving away outside.

"'Only the car, yer honor,' said Cormack, in answer to my look of inquiry. 'I made free to send it away for ye; it's with us ye'll be stopping now, plase God.'

"It was true enough. My faithless Jehu, having been paid in advance by me, had been only too ready to depart, and, unless I chose to walk back to Edgeworthstown, which I did not feel inclined to do, I was to all intents and purposes a fixture. At first I was inclined to be annoyed; but the exquisite naiveness of the whole proceeding amused me, and I was really flattered by the solicitude of my would be host. So, after a few half remonstrances, I was induced to write a telegram for my baggage, which Cormack confided to a young imp who appeared to be doing odd jobs about the place, bidding him 'run over to the post-office and give it to Mister Moran himself, and tell him it's immadiate.'

"I stayed some little time at the Cormacks, seeing the country in company with my host, and forming my ideas of Irish political economy as it is and as it should be, which, being rather a hobby of mine, I won't now trouble you with. There was a gentleman's family living in the neighborhood which I soon made the acquaintance of, as in that out-of-the way locality the arrival of a stranger was as great an event as that of a foreign potentate in London. Several afternoons I spent pleasantly at the 'big house,' playing lawn-tennis with the young ladies of the place, whom I found to be far more proficient in the art than their English sisters, probably from the solitude of their country life having obliged them to concentrate their energies on that particular form of amusement.

"One day that I had been spending in the above manner, and on which I had accepted a kind invitation to dinner en familie, I noticed that Mr. M—— seemed more absent than usual and a trifle quick-tempered, as though he had been annoyed by something or somebody. When the ladies had left us, and we were sitting over the usual post-prandial bottle of wine, he took a letter from his pocket and showed it to me.

"'That's the kind of thing we have to put up with here, Mr. Ellerslie,' said he. 'You mustn't go away with your ideas of the country too much couleur de rose.'

"That was in truth a strange production. It was written (or, rather, laboriously printed) on a sheet of coarse paper, headed by a rough but spirited drawing of coffins and bell-mouthed blunderbuses. Below was the following composition, of which I made a copy out of curiosity.

"'M.M . Dont . go . to . Mote . or . I . wl . b . yoor . end . ⅂et . it . b . rit . or . wrong . let . Pat . Higgins . stay . at . ome .'*

"I looked at my host for an explanation.

"'It is a threatening letter,' said he, 'and not the first, either, that I have received. The printing is easy enough to read on the phonographic principle, with the caution that most of the A's and L's are upside down. The meaning is, that one of my tenants having, against my express orders, ploughed up a grass field, I have given him notice to quit, and went into Moate yesterday to consult my attorney as to what compensation I was obliged to pay under the Irish Land act. I got this the day before. I am not personally much afraid of the fellows, but it is very annoying; and I am always on thorns lest one of those letters should reach my wife. It would almost frighten her to death, I suppose.'

"'You met with no interruption going into Moate, I suppose?'

"'No; but I took my precautions. I got a policeman on my car and drove in by a round about route. It isn't a pleasant way of doing things, is it?'

"I quite agreed with Mr. M. that it was not, and expressed my surprise that the author of the letter could not be brought to justice.

"'You don't know the Irish, Mr. Ellersie; there is not a soul about here who would not swear black was white rather than be the means of convicting a neighbor. You know yourself how completely the police system failed over so daring an offence as the murder of the late Lord Leitrim. With such people as witnesses and jury, what is to be done? For my own part I have no doubt that Mr. Paul Higgins himself wrote that letter, but hunting up the evidence would be hopeless.'

"A sudden thought struck me. I had seen that the last few words of the document were lighter in color, as if they had been blotted. If so, would there not remain an impression on the blotting paper?

"I don't know what evil spirit took possession of me at this juncture, unless—I own it with contrition—it were that of inordinate self-conceit. Should I be able to get enough evidence to convict Pat Higgins myself, I should certainly derive much credit for my sagacity, and have an excellent story for my friends in England on my return. With this end in view I said nothing of my happy thought, determined to work it out myself.

"Next morning, having found out the locality of Higgins' cottage from Cormack, I went to make a call there. The sole occupant of the tenement when I arrived there was a wrinkled old woman sitting on a three legged stool and smoking a black clay pipe. She looked at me suspiciously, but her native hospitality forbade her to refuse me a seat. For the first time I felt some qualms of conscience at the character of my errand, but these were speedily dissipated by the sight, in a corner of the large open hearth, of the very thing I was seeking, a piece of dirty blotting paper crumpled up into a ball. To be sure, the floor had not been swept for years, judging from its appearance, and there was no telling how long the paper might have lain there; still I felt a conviction that it was the object of my search.

"The devices to which I resorted to get possession of that mute evidence were worthy of a detective policeman. I manœuvred my chair closer to it under pretence of feeling a draught, though with the unpleasant consciousness that the old woman did not believe me. Fortune, however, favored me at last, in the shape of a fierce contest between an old sow and a dog just outside the door, which made the crone hobble out briskly to separate the combatants. She was not gone long, but I had plenty of time during her absence to secrete the paper. As soon as I decently could afterward I took my leave.

"The moment I was out of sight of the door I opened my prize and found it to be what I hoped, a fairly good inverted copy of the threatening letter. Of course, the last words were the most distinct, but on the whole it was a very pretty piece of prima facie evidence against Mr. Pat Higgins. I presented the paper to Mr. M., who praised my sagacity and thanked me warmly for my exertions on his behalf. That same evening I made a deposition before a magistrate who lived near by, and, much to his surprise, Higgins was arrested.

"Now I come to the unlucky portion of my story. How my share in the foregoing proceedings got about I don't know; but a day or two after this I found a great change in Cormack's manner toward me. Hitherto he had been hospitality itself; now he seemed anxious to get me to leave his house, though he was as studiously polite in hiding his wishes as the most finished gentleman could have been. Of course, however, I could not stay longer with a man who was tired of me, and I signified to him accordingly my intention of leaving him. He appeared to me somewhat relieved by the news.

"I dined at Mr. M.'s the night before my departure, after a farewell game of tennis with the ladies, and did not leave the house till nearly dusk. As I was walking back to Cormack's I noticed footsteps behind me, and looking round, saw that I was followed by a small body of men all armed with sticks. Not wishing them to come up with me, I quickened my pace a little. They did the same, and closed on me somewhat.

"I had to pass a sharp turn on the road. Just as I neared the hedge, and for the moment lost sight of my followers, I saw a woman on the other side close to me. Leaning forward, she said eagerly: 'Run for your life, sir; It's you they're after.' Before I could reply she had sunk down behind the hedge again as my pursuers came in sight.

"I hope, if ever there be any chance of holding my own, that I shall not be found ready to run away; but when followed by a dozen men with sticks it is about the only thing that can be done, so I trust I may be pardoned for taking to my heels.

"The men instantly followed at full speed, and for a time the pace was hot. But, having still my tennis-shoes on, and being naturally swift of foot, I soon distanced them, and they were a good half mile behind when I reached Cormack's door.

"Cormack himself was standing on the threshold. At one glance he took in the situation, having probably had some previous information as to what was going to happen. With a muttered oath he seized me by the arm and hurried me through the house and into the yard at the back. There was a rick of turf there which had that day been opened, leaving a small aperture in the smooth continuity of its rows.

"'Get in there, sir,' said Cormack, 'and you, Pat,' (addressing his son who was working in the yard when we entered), 'build up the clamp again while I go and lock the door. An' if ye tell the boys where the gentleman is ye're no son of mine.'

"The case was not one which admitted of parleying, I got into the rick, and Pat built up the outside turf with marvelous celerity. There was room enough for air and sound to enter through the interstices between the sods. But the dust nearly choked me. However, I was glad enough of even that refuge when I heard the storm of curses that broke from my pursuers, as, having at length burst open the door, they poured into the yard.

"'So help me God!' I could hear Cormack saying, 'I let him out at the back door, boys. Was I to let the gentleman be murdered in my own house an' he staying there?'

"Curiously enough, as I thought, the angry men admitted the plea, but all now turned upon Pat to know which way I had gone. He, being no better than most of his countrymen in the matter of truthfulness, gave them most minute directions as to the route I had taken, and, after a hurried search of the house and yard, they started off in pursuit.

"When they were out of sight Pat unpacked me. By this time I was almost fainting from the suffocating dust and smell of the turf, and I was glad to sit down in the kitchen and have a draught of buttermilk. Meanwhile Cormack had saddled one of his horses and brought it round to the door.

"'Get up on that horse, sir,' said he, 'and ride as hard as you can to the police station at Bally——; it's the only place ye'll be safe in after this. I'll send on your luggage there for ye. I've saved ye this day because ye were stopping in me own house, but only for that I wouldn't have put out a finger to help ye for an English informer, as ye are. So there's no thanks due to me.'

"I attempted a few words of explanation and gratitude, but I confess to feeling decidedly 'small' as I rode away, and inwardly took a vow never to interfere with other people's business again.

"I sent my late host a check afterwards for what I considered a fair sum for my fortnight's board and lodgings, with a letter expressing my sense of obligation to him and my wish to have made him a present to remember me by did I not fear to offend him. The check was returned without a word.

"I was obliged to attend at the trial of Pat Higgins, who, rather to my satisfaction, was triumphantly acquitted by a jury of his compatriots, so that all my trouble and danger had been incurred for nothing. After that you won't wonder that I am not very proud of the story, and don't want it to go beyond you."

"Who was the woman who warned you?" asked I; "did you ever find out?"

"She was Cormack's daughter and was engaged to Pat Higgins as I found out afterward," answered Ellerslie. "After that I think you will agree with me that the Irish are a peculiar race."

"Shall I tell you what I think was the most peculiar thing in the whole story?" said I.

"Well?"

"Sending back your check!"

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* Translation: "M—— M——, don't go to Moate, or I will be your end. Let it be right or wrong, let Pat Higgins stay at home." The above is an exact copy of a threatening letter in the author's possession.

Sketches of Travel.

NOTES ON EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

NUMBER XLI.

BY T. W. SILLOWAY, A. M.

Special Correspondence of the Mass Ploughman.

SCOTLAND.

ABBOTTSFORD—CONTINUED.

DINING ROOM.

This room is about 20 feet wide, 30 feet long, and is of much interest as being the one in which the great owner breathed his last. It has like all the rooms, a solid oak floor, and is without furniture, save a few modern chairs for the use of visitors. At one end is a large bay window, looking out on the great lawn or meadow, extending from the house to the Tweed, and what adds a peculiar interest to the place is the fact as before named, that Sir Walter, so in love with nature as his entire being was; when the great spirit was to go out of the body and the dust to return to the dust as it was as he saw the great consummation approaching, he desired that he might be removed from his chamber, to this room, so that he could once more look upon this scene, embracing his favorite river Tweed, which like his own life, was ebbing away. A couch was brought, and placed against the side wall, with its foot at the window, and there,—his mortal eyes, almost as it were already sealed in death;—the silver cord was loosed, the golden bowl broken, the pitcher shattered at the fountain, the wheel broken at the cistern, and as a mortal, the great poet and novelist was no more.

PRECEDING CONDITION.

The temptation is so great as to be about resistless here, to say a few words in regard to him at a time shortly before this. He had become worn down, and much declined by his hard labor in attempts to write, and earn money enough to pay the great claims made against him in consequence of the failure of his publisher, Ballantine; full $400,000. He had left Abbottsford and gone to London to do this work, and at length becoming a mere wreck of his former self, he went to the shores of the Mediterranean, but at last, when hope deferred had too often made the heart sick he returned, and went to a small hotel, the St. James, at 76 Jermyn Street, London, and there passed three melancholy weeks before his departure for his home on the Tweed. Mr. Lockhart, who was with him, gives the following graphic account: "When we reached the hotel, he recognized us with many marks of tenderness, but signified that he was totally exhausted; so no attempt was made to remove him farther, and he was put to bed immediately. To his children, all assembled once more about him, he repeatedly gave his blessing in a very solemn manner, as if expecting immediate death; but he was never in a condition for conversation, and sank either into sleep or delirious stupor upon the slightest effort."

Mr. Furguson who was seldom absent from his pillow says, "When I first saw Sir Walter, he was lying on the second floor, back room of the St. James Hotel in Jermyn Street, in a state of stupor, from which, however, he would be roused for a moment by being addressed, and then he recognized those about him, but immediately relapsed. I think I never saw anything more magnificent than the symmetry of his colossal bust, as he lay on the pillow with his chest and neck exposed. During the time he was in Jermyn Street, he was calm but never collected, and in general, was either in absolute stupor or in a waking dream. He never seemed to know where he was, but imagined himself to be still in the steamboat. The rattling of carriages, and the noises of the street, sometimes disturbed this illusion, and then he fancied himself at the polling of Jedburgh, where he had been insulted and stoned. * * * * At length his constant yearnings to return to Abbottsford induced his physicians to consent to his removal; a consent which the moment it was notified to him, seemed to infuse new vigor into his frame. It was on a calm, clear afternoon of the 7th of July, (1832) that every preparation was made for his embarkation on board the steamboat. He was placed on a chair by his faithful servant, Nicholson, half dressed, and loosely wrapped in a quilted dressing-gown. He requested Lockhart and myself to wheel him towards the light of the open window, and we both remarked the vigorous lustre of his eye. He sat there silently gazing on space for more than half an hour, apparently wholly occupied with his own thoughts, and having no distinct perception of where he was, or how he came there. He suffered himself to be lifted into his carriage, which was surrounded by a crowd, among whom were many gentlemen on horseback, who loitered about to gaze on the scene. His children were deeply affected, and Mrs. Lockhart trembled from head to foot and wept bitterly. Thus surrounded by those nearest to him, he alone was unconscious of the cause or the depth of their grief, and while yet alive seemed to be carried to his grave."

He embarked on the steamer, and after a four days' sail, on the 11th of July, his eye once more brightened up as he caught a view of the familiar waters of the Tweed, and when at length he recognized the towers of his own Abbottsford, he sprang up in the carriage with delight. He was carried to his chamber, where he remained till the 21st of September, when, as before stated, at his own request, he was removed to the dining-room, and there the mighty master of romance and poetry ceased as a mortal to exist.

We have no apology to make for this long digression, for it was he who made these premises historic, and has given to Scotland and English literature a new glory and renown. We began these articles with a deliberate purpose to step out of the usual paths of procedure usually followed by those who write of travel, and as we think best, stop by the way and recite such incidental fact and history as will be useful instruction, as well as entertainment for those persons, and especially the young, who may not have ready access to histories, cyclopedias, gazetteers, etc. We now resume our walk over the house, and pass through the

MUSEUM.

This is some 12 feet wide, and it may be 40 feet long. Armors of various kinds prevail, and there is a great amount of interesting things that were presented to the "Lord of the domain." Forty-seven years and more are gone since in person the great poet was here, but all else is as it was. We sit down in his study, as if waiting for him to come, and so real is everything, and so great is our satisfaction, that should the sound of his heavy feet be heard in the hall, should he enter even in person, the half century gulph of years would as by magic be bridged over, and memory of the great past fail to do its accustomed work.

We do indeed, "Build better than we know." He made this house first, and extended it, and arranged it only for his home, but so by these acts he unwittingly made the whole place a mecca for pilgrims of countless generations.

As had been done many times before by us at other places, we reluctantly left; passed meditatingly up the lane, mounted into the team, and in spite of the incessant "clack" of the driver, or of grand views of hills and dales; of old farm homes, or things of any kind that were material, those unmaterial had sway and control. We had *been* to Abbottsford, and were carrying away our quota of inspiration, which was ever after to be *ours*, and to be had only by these personal acts of getting, and as, and only as we had done.

An odor, or a fine sunset was never yet fully nor hardly well described. The best we can say is, they are by some persons better spoken of than they are by others. A lamp lighted from one already burning does not reduce the original, nor detract from it, and so it luckily is of tourist's visits to this, and to any shrine; a million visitors and communists,—of the better sort—may go to this mecca, and Abbottsford will yet be entire and complete as at first, inspiring still immeasureably, and so will remain. The more interest taken, the more relatively is left, or generated even. Let none visit it, and no influence goes out; famished by the non use, as a thing of moment and renown it would die.

Next, our carriage ride ended, and we are at the famed

MELROSE ABBEY.

How many times Sir Walter passed, and was inspired here! By day and by night. The advice was,

> "If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,
> Go visit it by the fair moonlight.
> For the gay beams of lightsome day
> Gild, but to flout, the ruins gray."

This we could not do, but only at the close of this fine day, and as the sun had declined, and threw its rays aslant in long lines across the grand ruins, we begin our choice and good work. We pass through the gate, and are met by the young maiden whose father has charge of the premises. We pay our shilling fee to enter, and first of all are impressed with the great *beauty* of these ruins. It is in brief, a large church, once belonging to the Abbey, the latter having long since been destroyed. The long nave, aisles, and transepts are all roofless. Here and there, neatly piled up against the walls, are fallen stones, and parts that were once part and parcel of the grand old edifice. The entire floor is covered with that beautiful velvety grass, which delights to take possession of places like this, and never to be blamed, for mortals, emblematic of whom the grass is, would if it were possible, do the same. The ancient walls are very solid and lofty, and a part of the fine old stone groined ceiling of the choir remains. The windows are yet perfect in their stone traceries, of mullions and transoms, and how instinctively, as it were, we look early for the great chancel one; the east window. How now, we admire the genius of Scott, and see the force of his description of this very thing we are looking up to, and admiring. He says:

> "The moon on the east oriel shone
> Through slender shafts of shapely stone.
> By foliaged tracery combined;
> Thou would'st have thought some fairy hand
> 'Twixt poplars straight the ozier wand,
> In many a freakish knot had twined;
> Then framed a spell when work was done,
> And changed the willow wreaths to stone."

Here, under this window and against the wall was buried the heart of Robert Bruce.

Here, also, are tombs of celebrated ones, considered to be too great to have their dust mingle with common soil. We admire the grand dressings of ivy; elegant here, growing at will, and climbing at random, and then resting; sometimes very thick and grand in its mantling power. We pass out of the side door, and are in the fine old burial ground of two or three acres. Not at all kept or cared for by mortal hands, but as though nature was here in great unison with her possessions, and conscious of her sacred trust, she seems to care for it well, and prohibits the intrusion of rambling vine or noxious, unsightly weed. How varied are the views of tower, and gable; of buttress entire or in partial ruin! How finished is all! Nothing to amend or change. Remove a stone, or repair one, and you do injury. Here repose the ashes of monk and nun, centuries ago made immortal, or rather then began their free immortality; their names even, to us unknown. Death is swallowed up in victory.

HISTORY.

The Abbey was founded by King David I., in 1136, and completed, and used ten years after, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, 733 years ago. It was occupied first by some monks of the Cistercian order, who had come from Yorkshire in England. In 1322, after a peaceable occupancy of 176 years, the quiet was disturbed by the invasion of an army under authority of Edward II., and the building was greatly injured. Robert Bruce soon after commenced its "re-edification," after the present design, and made it one of the most correct and elegant structures of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. It was not favored with a long repose, for in 1385, it suffered again; it was repaired, and then enjoyed a rest of 160 years, when in 1545, it suffered severely from English invaders. Again repaired, it remained quiet for a time, but at length, during the Reformation under Cromwell, its choicest sculptures were mutilated, and to the shame of human nature be it said, in yet later times, many of its stones have been carried away as material for the erection of other buildings; but yet, after the full five centuries have gone, it still remains wonderfully elegant, and is one of even a few of the most grand and satisfying examples of Gothic architecture to be found in the world.

We now leave these fine ruins, and have

CONCLUSION.

our good ramble over the town. We go through the business parts and enjoy the neatness and limited commercial life, then pass up to the rear, and through one of the most romantic roads imaginable, and on, up the great hillside for the splendid views named in the early part of this article, for what is stated there, was not seen till now. We had arranged to leave town at night and a thousand temptations took possession of us to climb the entire hill, which seemed to beseech us to "Come up hither." We *did* "halt between two opinions." Of the hard questions we have had to decide on our tour; whether when at a place interesting, to go or to stay, this was one very confounding, but remembering that we had yet a very long line of good places ahead, and as it were, body and spirit in antagonism, we descended, and urged on our unwilling feet to descend the hill, which, like that of old, "yielded a thousand sacred sweets." If anything tends to beget muteness between companions travelling, it is a condition like that. No jokes, nor attempts to say smart things; no more eulogistic talk about the fine scenery is in order; the effort is to try and be hard-hearted, and as soon as possible, for the time forget it. The walk to a station in such mood, is of no hornpipe or schottische nature, but instead, a "Dead march in Saul."

At the station now, 5 P. M., we take cars for New Castle-on-Tyne, and so in a few hours will be out of Scotland, for we are in a border town. Dundee, Dumferlaine, Aberdeen, not visited; Dryburg Abbey, where the immortal Scott's ashes repose, though but five miles away, not seen; Jedburgh Abbey ruins also, well.—We trust the reader will at some time attempt a work of the kind, and then will a bestowal of sympathy on us in reality begin.

NEW CASTLE-ON-TYNE.

We arrived at 10 P. M., having come by rail, and a five hour's ride from Melrose, and took rooms at a hotel opposite the station. We were not so entertained or pleased with accommodations or prices, as to go out of our way to speak favorable of either, and do not do it. The city is somewhat well known, is often spoken of, and has quite a history, and as we desired to break the otherwise too long ride to Durham, were ready to stop here over night. We are making it a rule to scrupulously refrain from night travel.

This is the chief town or city of Northumberland; it is on the right bank of river Tyne, and is eight miles from its mouth, having a population of 128,443. It is built on three rather steep hills, although between them are business portions of the place on quite level ground. It extends two miles along the river, and is connected with Gateshead on the opposite side of the river by a handsome stone bridge. There are remains of ancient fortifications yet standing. The streets are generally spacious, well paved and lighted, and there are many elegant buildings, but there is, however, that peculiarly dinged condition from smoke, that is characteristic of all large manufacturing places, and so while it is a desirable place for a short visit, and to be recommended, yet it is undesirable as one for a residence, or a long stay. There are here very handsome buildings for public baths, and public wash houses, built in 1859. One of the objects of great interest is what is called the "High level bridge," across the Tyne, built by Robert Stevenson. It is supported by six massive piers 124 feet apart, and has a carriage way 90 feet above the river, for the travelled thoroughfare, and over that is the viaduct, at a height of 28 feet more, or 118 feet above the water, all costing $1,172,250. There is a very fine antiquarian museum in the old castle tower, and it has the largest collection of lapidary inscriptions and sculptures in England. The old castle was built in 1080, by Robert, eldest son of William the conqueror. It has been well repaired by restorations of many parts. It is very small, being scarcely more than a low tower some 75 feet in diameter but is now one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture in the kingdom. It is situated in the centre of population, at the junction of principal streets, and so being readily seen from the station, impresses one with the idea of an unusual antiquity for the city itself.

COAL, &C.

The harbor, now greatly improved, has a quay 1550 feet long. The traffic is principally in bituminous coal, for which the city is celebrated as being the greatest mart in the world, and so we have the remark suggesting the impropriety of "carrying coal to New-Castle." This trade has been important from very ancient time, for the Burgesses obtained from Henry III., in 1239,—more than 640 years ago,—"a license to dig coal," and by the time of Edward I., the business was such, that Newcastle had to pay a revenue of £200 or $1000 to government. In 1615 the trade had so advanced as to employ 400 ships, and the traffic extended well into France and the Netherlands, (now Holland) 200,000 tons of coke are produced and sent out annually, and lead is also shipped in large quantities. It is brought from Cumberland, and the north-western Northumberland hills, also from Durham. It is here worked up from the ore into pig lead, and manufactured forms, as sheet lead, pipe, &c., and this trade is even more ancient that that of coal.

About a mile from the place is the famed holy well, of Jesus Mound, now called Jesmond, and was years ago a favorite resort for pilgrims. During the reign of Charles I., the city was taken by the Scottish army in 1640, and again in 1644. The church of St. Nicholas is a very ancient but spacious structure of decorated English, having a tower and spire 193 feet high, and of elegant and graceful proportions. St. Andrews church is also a very ancient appearing Norman edifice with a large low embattled tower. There are other churches of interest and of considerable renown, as All Saints, with a circular interior and Grecian Doric steeple 202 feet high, and last, but by no means least, the Roman Catholic church of St. Mary, of magnificent early English architecture. As a whole, the city is one combining more objects of great antiquity, so far as buildings are concerned, with those of modern style than one often meets with. We were however ready to move on, and so at 9,30 A. M., of this next day, Friday, we left for the famed city of Durham, but our next must tell of that.

CHOOSE FOR ME.

BY LAURA SANFORD.

In the throng of a bazar
Bewildered, sighing
Mid toys spread wild,
Mid clash and madding jar,
"What to be buying,
Choose for me, Father," said the child.

In a labyrinth of flowers,
Gold daisies flaring,
Pink bells inlaid,
Round roses rained in showers,
"Which to be wearing,
Choose for me, True-Love!" said the maid.

In lifelong, dazzling maze—
Joy's flood, Love's passion,
Fame's star-arched goal—
"Which mine of these vexed ways?—
In thy compassion
Choose for me, Heaven!" prays the soul.

☞ Friendship of a sublimated sort is what love becomes after a year or so of marriage, and he who is friendly to the very depths of his soul enters into this state happily, and is ready for all the delights that follow. But a man who is capable of nothing but that fleeting affection which ever pursues a new object, and cares for no woman after she is won, hates the domestic ties and becomes detestable in consequence. It is the man who would die for his friend and for whom his friend would die who makes a miraculously happy wife of the woman to whom he scarcely knew how to make love when he courted her.

Anecdotes.

☞ "Prisoner, how old are you?" "Twenty-two, your honor." "Twenty-two? Your papers make out that you were born twenty-three years ago." "So I was, but I spent one year in prison, and I don't count that—it was lost time."

☞ Husband—"Maria, my dear, you seem to be very lonesome in my company. Do you not love me now as you did before our marriage?" Wife—"Why, of course, Gerald; but you know, since our marriage we have become one, and I feel lonesome without a second party."

☞ Dr. Byles' wit once met with a severe retort. Encountering a lady who, having declined an offer of marriage from the doctor, had married a man by the name of Quincy, he said: "So, madam, it appears you prefer quincy to biles." "Yes," she replied, "for if there had been anything worse than biles God would have afflicted Job with them."

☞ The great man of a village being at dinner allowed one of his tenants to stand while he conversed with him. "What news, my friend?" said the squire. "None that I know of," replied the farmer, "except that a sow of mine has had a litter of thirteen pigs, and she has only twelve teats." "What will the thirteenth do?" asked the landlord. "Do as I do," returned Hodge; "it will stand and look on while the others eat."

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Is a POSITIVE CURE for Sciatica, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Complaint, Contracted Cords, Lame Back, Sprains, &c. It has cured cases given up by physicians as hopeless, AND IS THE ONLY CERTAIN CURE FOR SCIATICA. TRY IT, IT WILL CURE YOU. Always procure large bottles for severe cases. Large bottles $1.50, small bottles 75 cts., half dozen large bottles $7.50. Sold by all druggists. F. W. RYDER & SON, Proprietors, Room 8, Boylston Hall, Boston, Mass. mv10-os

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HEALTH IS WEALTH,
Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.
RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have you flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.
"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.
We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and its Cure," as follows:
LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.
Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.
We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.
In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.
If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.
The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."
Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.
One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.
Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.
Radway's Ready Relief
In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.
FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fever (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS,) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.
Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.
NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, NEW YORK.
DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.
During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.
I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.
Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself,) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise. Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES,
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, chilblains and frost bites, heartburn and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

CAUTION.
All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyoscianus, and other powerful remedies, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.
Fifty Cents per Bottle.

RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS.
Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.
A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.
Price, 25 Cents per Box.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed,
ENDORSING
DR. RADWAY'S
R. R.
REMEDIES,
After Using Them Several Years.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.
DEAR SIR:—Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy, with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantages we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the prominent relief. Truly yours,
DR. RADWAY. [Signed] THURLOW WEED.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:
"False and True,"
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula,"
and others relating to different classes of Diseases.
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